INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSH AH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 124---- BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 27 1929 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

AMANULLAH GOING FOR GOOD

Does Not Desire Crown but Peaceful Afghanistan

ROUSING RECEPTION AT DELHI STATION

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY

For Whom Is Nadir Khan Working?

BACHA-E-SAQQA, A MERE TOOL

—:o:—

SUKKUR, May 25.

The special train carrying the ex-King Amanullah and the ex-Queen Souriya and party arrived here at nine this morning. Amanullah Khan who alighted from the train and walked on the platform betrayed no signs of gloom or strain but looked cheerful and expressed gratitude for the sympathy of the Indian people in his misfortune. He was however, reticent regarding his future plans. The party left for Delhi from where they will proceed to Bombay *en route* to Europe.—A. P.

BACHA A TOOL OF DESIGNERS

—:o:—

PEOPLE SICK OF UNSETTLED CONDITIONS

DELHI, May 26.

Ex-King Amanullah passed through Delhi at 10-15 a.m. to-day. According to previous information, the special train was to have arrived at 7 a.m. So large crowds, which had gathered in the station to catch a glimpse of the party, were keenly disappointed to learn that the train was delayed five hours. Many left the station hoping to return at the proper hour. while some lingered on however seen.

Suddenly, at 10-15, the special train steamed in. The news spread like wild fire, and brought to the station many of King Amanullah's admirers. The closed compartments rendered the ex-King and Queen immune from pulblic gaze. Other members of the party were however seen.

Mr. Mohammad Ali conveyed to the ex-King his tribute of sympathy, and was the recipient of profuse thanks. The crowd was swelling every minute, and necessitated stronger police and military arrangements.

The entire party which consists of about 60 members, includes the families of Inayatullah Khan, and ex-Ministers Abdul Hadi Khan, Abdul Ahad Khan, Yakub Khan, and General Gulam Nabi Khan, former Afghan Minister at Angora.

Sardar Abdul Hadi Khan, who is quiet and unassuming, was surrounded by press representatives who bombarded him with questions about King Amanullah's future intentions and programme, and the present situation in Afghanistan.

AMANULLAH'S ONE GREAT DESIRE.

Replying to a Free Press representative, the Sardar said that the ex-King's principal desire was to see h peaceful and contented Afghanistan. He was not enamoured of the Crown or throne

Asked whether General Nadir khan was genuinely on King Amanullah's side, the Sardar replied in the affirmative, and added that Mahomed Bey Tarzi, Queen Souriya's father, was also at Herat.

"Do you think that King Amanullah will ever make another effort for his lost throne?" The Sardar said that it was a very difficult question to answer.

"Can Bacha-e-Saqqa succeed in consolidating himself?"

"I do not think so. The forces of anarchy and rebellion created by Bacha are bound to react on him. He has imprisoned Mulla Chor Bazar, and is spending money recklessly. Heaven alone knows what the future has in store for Afghanistan".

From conversations with other members of the party, it could be gathered that people were sick of the present unsettled conditions, which if allowed to continue, would lead to arson and bloodshed and tooting. Bacha-e-Saqqa was not master of the situation, and never would be for a long time to come. He was a tool in the hands of parties interested in King Amanullah's downfall.

Queen Souriya, who is indisposed, is accompanied by an Anglo-Indian nurse who will go as far as Bombay. The special train left Delhi at 11-5 a.m. amidst shouts and cheers.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH GOING TO ITALY FOR GOOD

—:o:—

DELHI, May 26.

The special train with ex-King Amanullah and party arrived here at ten this morning and left for Bombay after an hour's halt.

Mr. Abdul Hadi ex-Commerce Secretary told a press representative that Amanullah had left Afghanistan because he from the beginning wished to avoid bloodshed. The ex-King who was going to Italy to join his brother Syed Kasim Khan had no intention of coming back to his country. On the other hand he was going for good.—A. P.

AMANULLAH TO STAY WITH AFGHAN ENVOY IN ITALY

—:o:—

DELHI, May 25.

It is understood that ex-King Amanullah and his party are arriving in Delhi to-morrow morning. After a few hours stay, he and party will proceed to Bombay. It is also understood the Government of India have deputed Major Wickam to accompany Amanullah to Bombay.

Amanullah is proceeding to Italy to stay with Kasim Khan, former Consul General in India, at present Afghan Envoy in Italy. Kasim Khan is the husband of Souriya's sister.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH'S AEROPLANS

LONDON, May 25.

In view of Amanullah's obvious abandonment of all efforts to regain the Afghan throne melancholy interest attaches to the fact that two Junker aeroplanes said to have been ordered by Amanullah, were reported during this week to proceed to Moscow and then to Afghanistan.—Free Press Beam Service.

AMANULLA--THE AKBAR

—:o:—

GREATER IN HIS EXILE THAN ON HIS GADI!

To-day, there arrives in Bombay Amanullah—the Akbar! Two years ago, he came amidst us as a great and noble Ruler of Afghanistan. To-day, he enters Bombay as an ex-King—and an exile from his own dear land!

And yet, to me and to many others, he is greater in his exile than on his Afghan gadi!

For, Amanullah, as the Aga Khan so aptly described him, was "a man amongst Kings". To-day, "he is a King amongst men"!

Dear Amanullah has been a victim of a series of treacheries, the full history of which will some day be unfolded!

Amanullah abdicated his throne—Amanullah left Kabul—Amanullah stayed at Kandahar—and Amanullah left Afghanistan—with the sole object of avoiding a Civil War, and of shedding his subject's blood, which he has all along prized more than his power, position or precious Throne.

Furthermore, Amanullah has stuck to his noble principles of Equality and Liberty, Equity and Tolerance; and he has preferred to give up his golden gadi, rather than give up his glorious principles.

He is thus raised in our esteem;—and to us he appears as Amanullah—the Akbar (Great)—greater in his exile than on his gadi!

May Providence befriend him, wherever he turns his steps!—And may Amanullah be ever empowered—wherever he may be stationed—to guide his co-religionists on the path of tolerance and forbearance, and of Asiatic Unity, Asiatic Federation, and Asiatic Emancipation. Afghans and Indian Muslims will rue the day, for leaving Amanullah to his Fate!

Internationalists and Humanitarians will welcome him as a Prince—royal, real and righteous every way—an Amir and Fakir combined in one. Au—Revoir, Amanullah!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PUNJAB COUNCIL

—:o:—

GOVT. CONTEMPLATE 6 MONTHS' EXTENSION

LAHORE, May 26.

It is reliably understood that the Punjab Government contemplate extension of the life of the present Punjab Legislative Council by six months. Communication to this effect is said to have been made to the President and the Governor's announcement is expected shortly.—Free Press.

SEQUEL TO QUARREL WITH PROSTITUTE

—:o:—

YOUNG MAN'S RASH HANDLING OF GUN

8 PASSERS-BY INJURED

LAHORE, May 26.

A tragedy resulting in injury to eight passers-by is reported from Purana Anarkali quarter of the town. It appears that one Shivdayal had a quarrel with a prostitude and having stolen a gun and 75 cartridges went to the house of the women who fled in panic. The youngman, however fired random shots injuring eight passers by. The police arrived and the man tried to commit suicide but only injured himself badly. He was removed to hospital where he died shortly after admission. Of those injured, two were boys and one was a lady. All are progressing.—Free Press.

TORRIES TO PRODUCE A "RED" SCARE

—:o:—

"DAILY NEWS" STORY

LONDON, May 25.

The "Daily News" is responsible for giving currency to a story that Tories intend to produce a scare on the eve of an polling day by publishing a telegram from Moscow saying that the Soviet are mobilising on the Afghan Frontier and are ready to march on India as soon as it is known that the British elections are over and Socialists return to Parliament in large numbers to form ministry.—Freet Press Beam Service.

WORLD 5000 KILOMETRE SPEED

—:o:—

FRENCH AIRMEN BEAT ITALIAN RECORD

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—The French airmen commandants Weiss and Girier landed at Le Bourget this morning after flying five thousand kilometres in 26 hours forty-one minutes at the average speed of 185 kilometres an hour thereby breaking the world five thuosand kilometre speed record established by the Italian airmen Ferrarin and Delprete at an avreage speed of over 139 kilometres an hour.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PILOT'S WONDERFUL FEAT

—:o:—

ENDURANCE RECORD BEATEN

SINGLE-ENGINED MONOPLANE KEPT ALOFT FOR OVER SIX DAYS

LONDON, May 26.

Fortworth (Texas).—A single-engined Ryan type monoplane "Fortworth" has beaten the endurance record of a hundred and fifty hours forty minutes fifteen seconds established by the Army aeroplane QUESTION MARK last January and is still going strong. Fortworth, flown by two American pilots, took off six days ago. It refuelled in the air and has remained up ever since. It has now beaten every endurance and distance flying records.

The airmen dropped a note saying that they intended to try to remain aloft for two hundred hours.—Reuter.

BRITISH ELECTION

—:o:—

DATES FOR ANNOUNCING RESULTS

LONDON, May 26.

Two hundred and two election results which are to be declared on the night of May 30 include contests of eighteen ministers of whom nine are members of the Cabinet. These comprise Sir Austen Chamberlain, Neville Chamberlain, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Amery, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Eustace Percy, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister and Sir William Joynson-Kicks; as also Arthur Henderson, Clynes and Sir Herbert Samuel. The fate of Messrs. Baldwin, Macdonald and Lloyd George, Churchill, Snowden and Sir John Simon will be known on the afternoon of May 31. The first result is expected, at Bury, by ten in the evening of May 30 and results will continue to be received till four in the morning of May 31.

The remaining four hundred results will begin on the afternoon of May 31. Most of the University declarations will be made on 3rd and 4th June but the Scottish University result is not expected until 10th June.

The Queens University, Northern Ireland, has returned four Conservatives.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S ROLE OF "BENEVOLENT GUARDIAN"!

—:o:—

An Australian Statesman's Effusions

"POSSIBILITY OF INDIAN FREEDOM A MENACE TO WORLD PEACE"

LONDON, May 25.

That if Swaraj is granted to India it would disturb the equilibrium of the Empire and endanger world peace and bring the Empire perilously near war is a note of warning struck by Mr. Hughes an Australian statesman in a contribution to the press. Writing on the Empire Day significance Mr. Hughes says that the history of the Empire is the history of splendid adventure and eulogises the Empire-builders and pleads for an effective voice to Dominions in the Imperial administration. Mr. Hughes then utters a warning against the danger of grant of Swaraj to India and says that the possibility of Indian freedom menacing world peace is a fatal bar to the grant to India of not only Independence but even self-governing powers exercised by the Dominions within the British commonwealth. Mr. Hughes further says that Australia would oppose the grant of further powers to Indian nationalists involving suffering to oppressed classes.

Referring to Egypt Mr. Hughes says that England must abandon its feeble and vacillating policy and cease to apologise for her presence in Egypt and act boldly as benevolent but strong guardians of Egypt.—Free Press Beam Service.

MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT TO PARTITION INDIA

States' Subjects Condemn Butler Committee's Report

NO REDEEMING FEATURE IN RECOMMENDATIONS

'Theory of Direct Relationship With Crown Blown up Sky High

—:o:—

The Indian States' Peoples' Conference concluded its second session at the Royal Opera House on Sunday afternoon after six hours deliberations. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided. Over eighteen resolutions touching every need of the State subjects were discussed and unanimously passed. Of the important resolutions that were passed was one condemning in unequivocal and unreserved language the Butler Committee's attempts to divide India into two parts, namely, Indian India and British India.

A MISCHIEVOUS RECOMMENDATION.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks reverting to this said: "This Conference has done well in condemning unreservingly the most mischievous recommendation of the Butler Committee which seeks to divide India into parts namely, British India and Indian India. You have resented this suggestion and declared that you are indivisible and that under Federated India you must both work towards responsible Government. The Butler Committee's recommendation is obviously put forward to serve the purpose of British Imperialism which according to Lord Curzon executes a double function of administration and exploitation. This I think is a kind of bribe to Indian rulers in order to perpetuate their own rule in British India.

NO REDEEMING FEATURE.

"It is has been said that the Butler Committee's report is not all bad as I ventured to say in my presidential speech and that there are certain redeeming passages in it. To my mind there is nothing that can be said to be a redeeming feature after the sovereign mischief it has attempted to do in declaring that there are two separate Indias. That recommendation is so bad that whatever else has been said is noe enough to mitigate this great mischief. It will therefore be the duty of both British Indians and State peoples to combine and prevent this mischievous recommendation from coming into effect."

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

Referring to the session of the Conference, Mr. Chintamani said he was glad it had come to such a successful conclusion. He thanked the members of the Reception Committee and the energetic secretaries for the overwhelming kindness shown to him. He paid a tribute to the zeal and devotion of the workers in the cause of the movement of the improvement of the lot of the State subjects. He hoped their labours would be rewarded in the shape of progress of the people of Indian States.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ADVICE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also addressed a few words. He said he was glad that the people of Indian States had awakened and were making united efforts to improve their lot. It was a good sign and their step in calling the Conference was in the right direction. Indians he said, had a traditional respect for the institution of Kingship, and he was proud that even now a part of India at least was governed by Indian rulers. He asked them to consider that not all States were bad, and in some States the administration was much better than obtaining in British India. So while ventilating their grievances, he asked the States' people to remember this aspect and not needlessly hurt the feelings of princes. Much could be done by their good-will and in this connection he was glad the Conference had passed a resolution granting to the Princes the same status as the King of England. He admitted things were not at all satisfactory in some States, but this could be remedied by the people, sharing in the Government and therefore he advised them to work for the attainment of responsible Government but on the lines indicated by him.

READY RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Conference came to a close amidst cheers. An appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Conference fetched Rs. 5,000 of which Mr. L. R. Tairee promised to contribute Rs. 1,000 and Mr. Wamanrao Naik Rs. 500.

The proceedings commenced at 12 p.m. Promnent among those present were: Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, K. Natarajan, Jamnadas Mehta, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. Satya Murti.

LALAJI'S DEATH CONDOLED.

The Chairman, at the outset, moved a resolution of condolence and sympathy at the death of Lala Lajpatrai which was passed unanimously the whole Conference standing as a mark of respect to his memory. The resolution ran:—

"This Conference records the sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the sad and sudden death of the great patriot and hero Lala Lajpatrai who lived a life dedicated to the service of the country and calls upon the people of the Indian States to make adequate contributions to the All-India Lajpatrai Memorial Fund."

STRONG CONDEMNATION OF BUTLER COMMITTEE.

Mr. D. L. Purohit (Baroda) then moved the first resolution:—

"This Conference expresses its strong condemnation of the method and manner in which the Indian States Committee conducted its proceedings. The Committee should have afforded to the people of the Indian States the same facilities as it afforded to the princes for placing their views before the committee on the important questions referred to it for enquiry. The Conference is of opinion that the refusal of the questionnaire and to give a hearing to the representatives of the people and the fact that the enquiry was held 'in camera' has made the report one-sided, utterly unacceptable and valueless."

The speaker condemned the working of the Butler Committee in unequivocal terms for contrary to the implications in the terms of reference, only prinelings were allowed to put forward their case whereas representatives of the subjects of

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

Prospects of Tariff

—:o:—

PURCHASES FAVOURED ON RECESSIONS

We have received the following sugar market review from Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. dated New York, April 25th:—

The disappointing action of the market in falling back to about previous record low levels, and to new "lows" for some of the remote deliveries, may be ascribed to May liquidation in anticipation of First Notice Day and to general selling of other positions based on a belief that President Hoover's message to Congress was not encouraging to advocates of a higher tariq.

At this writing the market is again displaying its great recuperative power and practically all of the loss sustained during the past fortnight has been recovered. The outstanding factor was the entire absence of tenders on First Notice Day. This very unusual state of affairs was generally regarded as indicating that owners of store sugar are still firmly convinced that a higher tariff will be enacted. On the other hand, it is pointed out by some that tenders may have been held back to somt extent by fears that actual deliveries might be delayed by the difficulty of securing the services of weighers and samplers the majority of whom art extra busy on old orders which had been held up by the long period of wet weather.

The raw sugar situation has been improved by the final absorption of a few lots of more or less "distressed" duty-free raws which had been hanging over the market. This naturally serves to strengthen the position of Cuban sellers who are also helped by the steady closing down of mills and indications of a fairly active demand from Europe at prices fully up to a New York parity. Cuban offers are also restricted in part by the scarcity of sugar freight room in forward positions, although prompt boats are looking for cargo and might shade freight rates.

In the latest review by the Czarnikow-Rionda Co. it is pointed out that although our receipts of Cuban sugar from January 1 to March 31 were 331,488 tons more than in 1928, stocks of raw sugar in the United States are only 101,762 tons larger and that the decrease of 30,000 tons in refiners' meltings up to March 31, as compared with the same period in 1928, is more than offset by the increase of 48,706 tons ni the receipts of Cubas and Porto Rican refined sugar. In view of the increase in United States consumption from 5,297,050 tons in 1927 to 5,542,636 tons in 1928, they argue that the larger net distribution figures from all sources this year indicates that consumption may reach or even surpass the record of 5,671,335 tons in 1926. In their opinion there is no doubt that developments thus far are entirely satisfactory and promise to improve later, once the trade sees the advantage of buying for future requirements at present extremely low prices.

Figures regarding European consumption, as supplied by Dr. Mikusch, are also escouraging, showing tht total thus far to be about 141,000 tons, or slightly under 4.5 per cent larger than for the same period last year. In this connection it is interesting to note that in spite of claims regarding a prospective material increase in the European sugar sowings, the area as reported by F. O. Licht is actually 9,000 hectares smaller than last year. Moreover, this indicated small decrease in production may become much more serious before harvest, as field work is about three weeks late and a late crop is always at a disadvantage and especially in need of favourable growing and harvesting conditions if its early promise is to be realized.

The following interesting cable from Java was published by "Facts About Sugar": "As a result of the heavy exports during the past few months stocks on April 1 were reduced to 29,000 tons, as compared with 118,000 tons a year ago, or little more than sufficient for local requirements during the month."

Considering that Java's 1928 crop was the largest on record, and that shipments to Japan have been less than usual, the fact that practically all of it was moved within a period of eleven months and that the new crop year will open without any carryover may be regarded as very significant.

Seventy Cuban mills have completed grinding, leaving 93 still in operation. Their total output was 8,699,534 bags, compared with the Gunsa estimate of 9,117,000 bags. This apparent decrease of about 4-1|2 per cent is somewhat misleading as it is reported that many of the bags are averaging fully 8 pounds above the average used in making up the estimates.

The Cuban Sugar Export Corporation makes the raw sugar production up to April 20th 4,685,546 tons.

With the end of Cuba's grinding season steadily drawing nearer, and coinciding with the approach of our season of heaviest consumption, we are still inclined to favour the long side on all recessions. In our opinion all of the known factors for depression are discounted and current low prices should encourage accumulation of reserve supplies of raws and refined, especially in the event of favourable tariff developments.

Closing prices for the active positions last night were as follows:

Sept.	Jan.	Mar.
2.05	2.12	2.16

NEW YCRK COTTON MARKET

Apportunity for Investment Puscheses

—:o:—

MESSRS. WARDEN & COS. VIEWS

New York, April 25.

The downward trend of values during most of the past week must be attributed principally to scattered liquidation of May contracts in advance of the first notice day—to-day—and to the favourable character of southern weather and crop news. Among the factors which also exerted a depressing influence were: a rather indifferent domestic and foreign mill demand for actual cotton; the virtual fafilure of the Reparations negotiations which are being conducted in Paris; a continued increase in visible stocks of foreign growths, the supply of which now amounts to 2,400,000 bales compared with 1,886,000 a year ago and 1,631,000 at this time in 1927; weakness in the Alexandria and Bombay futures markets; less satisfactory reports concerning the activity and prospects of southern mills and pessimistic advices from Manchester.

An outstanding result of the week's trading was the development of a strong technical position. Trade interests absorbed contracts steadily on a scale down. The bulk of the selling appeared to be for speculative account and when shorts attempted to cover yesterday, a scarcity of contracts quickly developed. Frequent changes occurred in the price relationship between May, July and the distant positions, provoking considerable discussion concerning the future trend of the differences, but in this connection so much uncertainty exists regarding the plans of large spot interests who are the principal holders of the local stock that opinions cannot be of much value.

On April 19th the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued a preliminary report on the grade, staple and tenderability of this season's crop showing that out of a total of 14,269,313 bales ginned, 2,539,109, or almost 18 per cent. were untenderable. The probability of there being an exceptionally small carryover of cotton in the United States on July 31st was indicated in our previous letter. The above figures give the prospective carryover an additionally bullish significance pointing as they do to it containing a large percentage of untenderable cotton. Old crop statistics, however, are no longer regarded as a serious factor but their influence will again be ffelt in the event of new crop prospects becoming unfavourable.

At present the new crop outlook is unusually good. Lateness in making preparations has been largely overcome planting is progressing rapidly and as yet, very little re-planting has been necessitated. while the generally fine condition of the soil is resulting in cotton coming up to good stands. It should be borne in mind however, that optimism concerning new crop prospects at this time of the year has seldom been justified by subsequent developments.

In our opinion the market is approaching a level at which new crop deliveries will offer atcractive opportunities for investment purchases.

Yesterday's closing quotations were as follows:

	December	January
New York	19.65	19.66
Liverpool	10.18	10.17

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated Bombay 20th May:—

The American market this week continued to remain irregular and on balance shows a nett loss of 4 to 6 points only. In the first half of the week the market was steady on short-covering owing to heavy rains in the Central and Eastern Belt. But later the market declined more than what it had gained on more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. The Weekly Weather Report issued on Wednesday last was considered favourable and it states that in Alabama Mississippi and Southern Arkansas conditions have been partly favourable and the progress made by the cotton has been fair; in Louisiana weather conditions have been generally satisfactory; in Tennessee and most of Arkansas the weather has been decidedly unfavourable; in Texas rains in the South and East have had a beneficial influence, but have been unfavourable to conditions in the East and North-East. The highest price for the July position touched during the week was 18.99 on the 20th instant and the lowest 18.47 on the 23rd instant, the range for the week being 52 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 4-3/4 to 8-1/4 lower. Early, the market was steady but later eased in sympathy with the decline in America and on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. The highest rate for Broach-J./August touched during the week was Rs. 341 3/4 and the 21st instant and the lowest Rs. 333 on the 23rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 8-3/4. The Mills strike in Bombay now appears to be fizzling out gradually and more mills are now reported working.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September 1928 to 23rd May 1929 are 2,900,825 bales against 2,971,857 bales last year and exports total 2,078,682 bales against 1,582,973 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 432,151 bales against 479,174 bales last year. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 23rd May is estimated at 1,237,819 bales against 1,226,769 bales same time last year.

The American market has been working lower owing to large acreage being planted, more favourable weather and dear money situation. Selling is in evidence at every advance and therefore the higher price is not maintained and the tendency remains downward. U. S. Mills consumption continues on a large scale but conditions in India and other parts of the world are not good. We therefore continue to think that the market will be gradually working lower and advise operating on the short side. To those of our friends who hold stocks we would recommend hedging fully against them.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 25.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot ... Closed.

Term ...

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

B C Rate T T 1|5 27|32.

B C Rate D D 1|5 7|8.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.

London Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.

London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 May.

London Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 May.

London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1|4 May.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Banks Selling T T 277 1|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 123 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1|2.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 164.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.84 15|16 24th inst.
Shanghai—London 2|6 3|8 25th inst.
Japan—London 1|10 24th inst.
London—Paris 124.10 24th inst.
London—Belgium 34.915 24th 24th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.18-1|2 inst.
London—Italy 92.70 24th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £4-4-11-1|2 23rd inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 24th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 13|16 23rd inst.; 24 13|16 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 13|16 23rd inst.; 24 13|16 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 1|8 23rd inst.; 53 3|4 24th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3|8 per cent 23rd inst. 5 7|16 per cent 24th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1|2 per cent 23rd inst.; 5 1|2 per cent 24th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c.

Tone of Silver.—Market closed quietly, steady. Very little doing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 25.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84|5.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/13.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/14

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|14|0.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free), due 1936 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—4th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-5-0, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-13-6.

Tone of Market:—Some improvement at the close.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 25.

3 months discounts 5 7|16 per cent.
6 months discounts 5 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3|4 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per

PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANAPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY.
BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: BOMBAY.
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS, to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
1 June	Macedonia ..	All vessels will	11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Bajputana ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
21 ,,	Bajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak @ ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
9 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,120
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Nalderax ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,648
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £76
Melbourne £77
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ..... £100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1929		
28th July	Domala	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
29th May	Alipore a ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, and Australia.
18th ,,	Kidderpore a	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
19th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
a Bengal Maru ..	5396	17 May	5 June
Suwa Maru ..	10700	— —	29 May.
Kifunezan Maru No. 2 ..	3305	25 May	31 ,,
a Hakodate Maru	5303	20 ,,	29 ,,
a Yuki Maru ..	3162	29 May	6 June
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	— —	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	— —	@26 ,,
a Penang Maru ..	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 ,,

a Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 May.	17 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 June.
Korea Maru ..	20000	26 ,,	3 July.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 22738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
29th May	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
29th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar.
31st ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th June.	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY

Books of interest to all

INDIA IN THE CRUCIBLE. By C. S. Ranga Iyer, M. L. A., Author of "Father India." It is a striking survey of modern India. After analyzing the policy and result of the Minto-Morley and the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the author anticipates the possibilities arising from the findings of the Simon Commission. Price Rs. 5-10.

ALBERUNI'S INDIA. By Dr. Edward C. Sachau (Two Vols. in one). Price Rs. 7-24.

HISTORY OF INDIAN LITERATURE. By Albrecht Weber. Price Rs. 7-14.

FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF INDIA. By Gyan Chand. Price Rs. 7-14.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA. By Clarias Bader. Rs. 7-14.

SPIRIT OF ORIENTAL POETRY. By Puran Singh. Rs. 7-14.

YOGA AS PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION. By Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta. Rs. 7-14.

RACIAL SYNTHESIS IN HINDU CULTURE. By S. ■. Visvanatha. Rs. 7-14.

SARVADARSANA SAMGRAHA. Translated by E. B. Cowell and A. E. Gough. Rs. 7-14.

TAGORE'S LETTERS TO A FRIEND. Edited with introduction by C. F. Andrews. Rs. 5-10.

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT. By Raymond G. Gettell. Price Rs. 13-8.

RASPUTIN. (The holy devil of Russia). By Rene Fulop-Miller. Translated from the original German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

THE FUNCTIONS OF AN ENGLISH SECOND CHAMBER. By G. B. Roberts, LL.B. Price Rs. 5-10.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THO' LIVING. By Walter Wynn. Rs. 2-10.

HYPNOTISM. Its History, Practice and Theory by H. Milne Bramwell, M. B., C. M. Rs. 9-6.

THE BOY IN BUSINESS. By J. F. Lloyd. Re. 1-8.

THE MOTOR CAR AND ITS STORY. By Charles R. Gibson, F.R.S.E. Illustrated. Rs. 2-10.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-annas (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U. S. A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe, from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer". Kandi.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies.

(KALBADEVI ROAD), opposite Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd Floor, BOMBAY No. 2.

N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY L. D.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—1927
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

FOR BEST VALUE IN LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION

JOIN BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTD. IN 1896

Head Office:—BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

A PURELY INDIAN COMPANY OF OVER 32 Years Standing

Chairman:—LALA HARKISHENLAL B.A. (cantab) BAR-AT-LAW.

TOTAL ASSETS exceed Rs. 95 LAKHS.
Annual INCOME exceed Rs. 27 LAKHS.
CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 60 LAKHS.

Special Features:—

Attractive schemes to suit all pockets and test.
HIGHEST BONUSES.....LOW PREMIUMS.
most liberal policy conditions.
Policies for charitable Institutions granted at reduced rate.

For all particulars re. a policy or Agency, Write to:—
THE SECRETARY BOMBAY BRANCH,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper. ..... Time of delivery .....

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R1633

WANTED—FOR Abroad Engineers, Doctors, Overseers, Station Masters, Signallers for State Service Judicial Officers, Secretaries, Forest Rangers, Accountants, Stenographers, Clerks (Graduates, Matrics), Typists and Mistries Etc., Terms against stamp. Apply sharp to:—GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
A R1634

WANTED—CANDIDATES to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, through fully qualified, efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a registered body of which the President is Rai Rajeshwar Bali Saheb, O.B.E., the Ex-Minister of Education U.P. Our employment bureau assists students in finding employments. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow. MATHURA PRASAD, Naithani U. E. Member-in-charge.
A R1639

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—Require the services of an ASSISTANT SECRETARY at their Head Office, Bombay. A capable well educated energetic man required possessing initiative and resource with experience in office organisation and publicity work. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications addressed to the Director and Manager. The Concrete Association of India. Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Bombay, stating age, nationality, education, previous experience and salary required must be received not later than 3rd June.
A 32268

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS, BLOCKS SHOPS at Forjett Terrace Forjett Street, Tardeo and a BUNGLOW at 165, Walkeshwar Road, both with electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply, K. T. ROWJEE 183, Hornby Road or The Manager at the building.
C R1616.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.
Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in the presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
M 32682

LOAN.

FREE, FREE, FREE. "KEY TO WEALTH". Revised Edition and Particulars of Guranteed Loan Scheme. write:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., BOMBAY 2.
L 32226.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A TEMPORARY PROFESSOR or ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of English for the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, B. N. Ry. for the session 1929-30. The College is affiliated in English up to the M.A. Standard. Candidates must possess high University qualifications in English, and some experience in teaching advanced students. Candidates should state the lowest terms which they are prepared to accept.

Preference will be given to candidates who are natives of, or domiciled in the province of Bihar and Orissa.

Applications must reach the Principal of the College on or before the 15th June, 1929.

P. O. WHITLOCK,
Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Patna, the 22nd May, 1929.
32270

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates (preferably Honours) for the post of a STENOGRAPHER and PERSONAL CLERK to the Municipal Commissioner. Pay Rs. 150—10—250 per mensem, with prospects for a really good man. Only those having previous experience as Stenographers need apply stating their age, qualifications and previous experience. The applications should reach the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 1st June, 1929. The person selected after a probation of four months will be entitled to all the leave and provident fund benefits of this Municipality.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1929.
32244

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on Savings Bank accounts will be reduced to 3-1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st July, 1929.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.
32274

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, STUDENTS' HOSTEL FOR WOMEN will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 3rd, at Vachhagandhi Road, P. O. 7, Bombay.

Applications should be sent to the WARDEN.
32264

FOR SALE.

Re: THE DEHRA DUN MUSSOORIE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

The balance of the stock of materials of the above Company viz. 3 Tram Car Chasis complete with cowcatcher air brakes and Electrical equipments, specification wheel diameter 36", Gauge 3 ft. — 6" Length of frame 36 ft. weight —Tare-about 16 tons also 1 set of substation equipments with Rotory Convertor 280 K. W., oil insulated self cooling Type 3/6 phase Transformer 220 K. V. A., 3 pillar switch Board for 6600 volt. Also several sets of Grooved & Tee Rail—Points and Crossings, 30 ft. Bates' Poles, Pole cross Arms, Trolley Hardware materials Insulators with wood pins, Fish plates both for Tee & Grooved Rails with bolts and nuts, Coach Screws, dogs spikes, Anchor Bolts and plates, etc., etc. Offers are invited from interested parties as these must be sold. These materials are lying at the Depot of the Company at Dehra Dun. For further particulars and for inspection apply to the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS at 11, City Road, Allahabad.

32276

NOTICE.

DIAMONDS, etc., of the following sizes are required for Shri Ramanathaswami Devastanam. Tenders are invited for fine flawless pieces of A quality to reach Mr. K. Ramaiyengar, Advocate, Madura, at Kodaikanal, on or before 5th June, 1929. Goods should be produced at Madura at tenderer's cost and the choice will rest with the Committee or any Members present. Purchases will be made on the 15th June, 1929, at the Trustee's Office at Madura.

DESCRIPTION OF DIAMONDS, ETC., REQUIRED.

(1) 5 carats at six diamonds per carat.
(2) 15 carats at ten diamonds per carat.
(3) 20 carats at fifteen diamonds per carat.
(4) 20 carats at twenty diamonds per carat.
(5) 10 carats at 25, 30, 35 diamonds per carat.
(6) Four squared emeralds of 1-1/2 or 2 carats each.

TRUSTEE.
23-5-29
32277

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th May from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that we, the undersigned, are separate with each other in business and in every respect.

CHUNILAL VRAJLAL MODY,
RATILAL VRAJLAL MODY.

R1625

NOTICE.

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following types of Asphalt work on 6" cement concrete foundation on the Richey Road.

I. 2" Binder Course with 1" sheet asphalt.
II. 2" Asphalted concrete.
III. 2 1/2" Asphalt macadam with 1/2" seal coat. Natural asphalt will have to be used. Copies of specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 20 for the lot. Those who have already paid when tenders were first invited, will not have to pay. Tenderers who have not already deposited the amount shall deposit Rs. 2,000 with the Municipality along with the tenders. Tenders should be sealed and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Asphalting Ritchie Road". They should reach the undersigned not later than 4 p.m. on the 10th June, 1929. It will be open to the Municipality to accept any tender or reject all. Only those who have experience of the work should tender.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Ahmedabad,
Dated May, 1929.
32278

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. of 1929.

SHAPURJI HORMUSJI BHARUCHA & CO., a firm, carrying on business at 132, New Poras Road, Bombay ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) PHIROJSHA BYRAMJI CAMA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Contractor's Bungalow, opposite the Railway Station, Baroda, and (2) NUSSERWANJI PHIROJSHA CAMA, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Banswada, near Ratlam ..... Defendants.

To,

PHIROJSHAW BYRAMJI CAMA,
The first Defendant in this Suit,
Contractor Bungalow,
Opposite the Railway Station,
BARODA.

Sir,

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Hon'ble Court against you and Nusserwanji Phirojshaw Cama whereof the following is the concise statement in the Plaint:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 16,500 (Rupees Sixteen thousand and five hundred) and costs and interest on costs at six per cent. per annum until payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of June, 1929, at eleven o'clock Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1929.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
32273

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1083 of 1917.

NOWLA DOONGA AND CO. .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) SHANTABAI, widow of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke and (2.) AUDUT-RAO WAGHOJI SHIRKE. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, bearing date the 17th day of June, 1920, and the Judge's Orders, dated the 14th day of September, 1928, and 15th March, 1929, made in the above Suit, the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased as a Khote in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs Nowla Doonga and Co. as Mortgagees and of Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke deceased, the father of the second Defendant as Mortgagor in his capacity as a Khot in the plot or plots of land or ground situate at Kirole, District Trombay, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, bearing Survey Nos. 9, 11, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 105, 107, 111, 132, 134 and 135, being the portions of the Khoti Village of Kirole left unacquired by Government out of the Survey Nos. 1 to 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 to 53, 55 to 88, 90 to 93, 95 to 101, 105 to 107, 109 to 116, 118 to 126, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135 and 136 as described in the Mortgage, dated 18th May, 1917, executed by the said Mortgagor Waghoji Kuverji Raje Shirke in favour of the said Nowla Doonga and Company.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
32210

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED UGANDA COTTON.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co.

will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 12-30 noon (S.T.) in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.'s Godown No. E85 Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

5 full-pressed bales Uganda Cotton "A.R." quality (country damaged).

BENNETT & CO.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1; etch extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India. (Advt.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 239 of 1928.

Bai DHANBAI widow and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Bai HIRABAI, widow of Haridas Khimji .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of December, 1928, the following immoveable property at Santa Cruz will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, at the hour of 3-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty Land or ground with the Bangalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mowje, Dande Taluka, South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay Suburban District being a part of the plot of land assessed under Survey No. 208, New Survey No. 352, Plot No. 5 and Entry No. D 396, containing by admeasurement 4840 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East formerly by the property of Cawasji Dinsha Cash and now partly by the property of the said Cawasji Dinsha Cash, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and now partly by of Vinayak Bapuji Kothare and partly by the property of Soonder Pandurang and Purshottam Pandurang and partly by the property of Purshottam Pandurang and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Sorabji Hosangji Gazdar and Vithoba Krishnarao and now by the property of Pallanji Cowasji Banatwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
32212

AUCTION SALES

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jagannath Moroba Purav the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under the mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1927 Messrs. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 8th day of June 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the building standing thereon situate at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, containing by admeasurement 200 sq. yds. or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 4669, Old Survey No. 399, and New Survey No. 1850, Cadastral Survey No. 1247 of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 3337(1) and Street No. 801, bounded on the East by a lane five feet broad and beyond that by the house of Vinayak Shrikrishna on the West by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna, on the North by a common passage beyond that by the property of Vinayak Shrikrishna and on the South by the vacant piece of land belonging to Vinayak Shrikrishna.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 & 10 P.M.
The beautiful, distinguished, dynamic
POLA NEGRI
as the Cossack Princess FEDORA
IN
THE WOMAN FROM MOSCOW
BY
VICTORIEN SARDOU
Supported by a big Cast including the popular handsome:—
NORMAN KERRY, PAUL LUKAS and JACK LUDEN
A STRONG DRAMATIC STORY OF ROMANCE AND INTRIGUE!
From the snows of Russia she trailed him. Her most sacred vows were pledged to his destruction. In the Gilded Society of Paris she found him.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
The Most Marvellous Presentation of Wild Life that the World has Yet Seen!
"SIMBA"
Featuring
Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN JOHNSON
The Picture that took 4 YEARS to Make. Not a staged or Movie Production—but Africa as God Made It

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A VIVID PICTURE OF BROADWAY'S NIGHT LIFE.
BRIGHT LIGHTS
Featuring
CHARLES RAY
AND
PAULINE STARKE
You'll be fascinated by this colourful story of a chorus girl who tired of her butterfly existence.
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friday at 3-30
DOUBLE PROGRAMME!
RICHARD
TALMADGE
in 5 reeler thriller
"THE MERRY CAVALIER"
A delightful love story!
A Roaring Battle in the Clouds.
"THREE MILES UP"
Starring
AL. WILSON.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

MAINTENANCE MONEY REFUSED TO WIFE

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 23.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, delivered judgment on Tuesday last in maintenance proceedings, instituted by one Manibai, daughter of Vithaldas against her husband. Thakersy Gordhan, on 24th February 1927. After granting process, the court had postponed the case 'sine die,' as the respondent had launched criminal proceedings against Kesarbai, mother of the applicant and Naranji Gokaldas Dosani in the Court at Rajkot for cheating and enticing away the applicant. For want of jurisdiction the case at Rajkot was withdrawn and fresh proceedings were started by the husband of the applicant against Naranji Gokaldas alone in the Khambhalia Court in Jamnagar State. The case in the latter court terminated sometime in the middle of 1928 in the discharge of Naranji. After the disposal of this case, the case under report came up for hearing in the Girgaum Police Court.

PROSECUTION STORY.

According to the prosecution Manibai is the resident of Salaya in Kathiawar. She is Lohana by caste and is about 22 years of age. She was married to the respondent at Kathiawar about 10 years ago.

The applicant alleged that she lived with her husband in Bombay after marriage for about 15 to 16 months in the aggregate. During this period she was mostly kept at the place of respondent's cousin. Respondent was a gambler and had lost all her ornaments in gambling. Besides there being scarcity of foodstuffs in the house, respondent used to ill-treat her. Not only this but Thakersy went to the length of pledging Manibai once for Rs. 15/-. He had almost deserted her. Consequently she went to reside with her mother in Kathiawar.

While at her mother's place Manibai happened to read "Samaj Jiwan". Thinking that the lady Editor of the said paper would sympathise with her and help her, the applicant opened correspondence with the Editor. Some time after, she came down to Bombay and lived with the Editor. Even there, according to Manibai, her husband came with 'Budmashes', created a row and threatened to kill her with a knife. The applicant not liking to encroach upon the charity of the lady Editor, presented this complaint in the month of February 1927.

Manibai in her evidence narrated the story set out in the complaint and called her mother as a witness to support her contention. Mrs. Lakshmiben Kalidas the Editor of the "Samaj Jiwan", then told the court how Manibai came to stay with her in Bombay.

DEFENCE VERSION.

Respondent in his defence contended that Naranji, having shown a bogus document of divorce to his mother-in-law induced both the mother and the daughter to leave Salaya, brought Manibai to Bombay and lived with her as man and wife.

After sifting the evidence before him, the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the applicant was living an immoral life with Naranji, who was not called as a witness, that Lakhsibai had given false evidence to save her brother and that she had produced documents which were not genuine. The court expressed regret at the Editor of a Magazine like "Samaj Jiwan" telling lies in the court. Believing the defence story His Worship did not grant maintenance to the applicant, as she was not entitled thereto in accordance with subsection (4) of Sec. 488 Cr. P.C. and acquitted the respondent.

Mr. Lohana appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Mohanlal Desai represented the respondent.

Wonderful "LEPROSY" Cure
"Kusthuk ladh Vantabhaskara"
Cure guaranteed.
For details apply in English to—
T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,
Zamindar, Sreeraghava Ayurvedasramam Kadali Razole (Godaveri Dt.) Mad

CURE ALL
Eye defects, including Cataract by using Sole genuine Lotus Honey Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2/- per dram. S. C. Seal, 16/3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bamboo Bazar, Calcutta.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR

MILL JOBBER'S COMPLAINT

—:o:—

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Umajee Babajee, a jobber in the David Sassoon Mills, charged Laxman Narayan Manjrekar, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Mounted Police Guard, and Tukaram Sakaram, a friend and relation of accused No. 1, with cheating and aiding and abetting each other in respect of Rs. 482.

Mr. Bahmansha H. Daruwalla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution.

Briefly stated the facts, as alleged, are that one Sakharam, a co-jobber, died leaving a provident fund of Rs. 1,545 to his account in the David Sassoon Mill. His son Tukaram, accused No. 2, owed Rs. 432 to the complainant, who helped him to secure the amount through the Court and in so doing spent a further sum of Rs. 50. In all accused No. 2 owed complainant Rs. 482. Accused No. 2 allowed a sum of Rs. 860 to remain with the complanant and he was to be paid the balance by the latter after deducting Rs. 482 which the accused owed to complainant.

On 12th May, 1928, accused No. 1 in company of a police constable and accused No. 2 approached the complainant and informed him that a complaint of criminal breach of trust was lodged against him by accused No. 2 in respect of Rs. 860 and that he was authorised to investigate the case and take statements of witnesses. The complainant took them to his pleader, Mr. Taraporewalla's office, but he was not present. Thereupon accused No. 1 suggested to the complainant that he should settle the case by paying off the amount to him which he will retain and in the meantime complainant should file a civil suit for his claim and on getting a decree the accused would pay the amount to him. Accused No. 1 passed a writing acknowledging the amount and undertook not to part with the sum.

The complainant filed a suit and while trying to execute the decree discovered that accused No. 1 had handed over the moneys to accused No. 2 and that the story about a criminal complaint was false and bogus.

As accused No. 2 is out of Bombay, the case stands adjourned.

A BROKER IN TROUBLE

—:o:—

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Presidency Magistrate Second Court, the case in which Mulji Pragji, a dealer in seeds and grain, had charged Motiram Kalyanji, a broker, with cheating or in the alternative criminal breach of trust in respect of 180 bags of Mustard seeds valued at Rs. 3893 was taken up again. Mr. Soloman with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. F. Dastur defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged briefly are that on the 30th of November last the accused who was known to the complainant went to his "pedhi" at Dana Bunder with another man and represented that the other man who was with him was Rajestry Ganpat Torney doing business in Sak Gali Mandvi and that the wanted to buy 200 bags of mustard seeds. At his request some samples of mustard seeds were shown to him and after some talk the accused and his companion left taking away with them one of the samples. A short time after, the accused went back to the Pedhi of the complainant and said that the party mentioned by him had approved of the goods and was willing to buy mustard seeds of the quality shown at Rs. 74 per Khandi. The same day at about 3 p.m. the accused and the man went to the Pedhi of the complainant with two motor lorries and asked for 180 bags of mustard seeds as per sample given. The accused took charge of the bags and said that payment for the goods would be made the next day. The next day, as no body turned up the complainant sent his man Deoji Mulji to the shop of Rajestry Ganpat Torney in Sak Gali, Mandvi, but the man came back and informed that there was firm or man of that name. Thereupon the following day the complainant complained to the Police and was referred to a court of law.

The accused's defence was that the man who had accompanied him to the complainant's Pedhi called himself Rajestry Ganpat Torney and posed himself as a dealer in seeds and grain and he was only introduced by him to the complainant as the man who wanted to buy seeds. The bargain was struck between the complainant and that man and the delivery of goods also was taken by that man.

The case was part-heard and postponed for want of time.

BUY AND WEAR KHADI, COARSE OR FINE

A PLEA FOR PROHIBITION

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee a meet was held on the 23rd instant in the open grounds of the Tilak Mandir at which Babu Rajendra Prasad. Sjts. Rajagopalachariar and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande spoke. Babu Rajendra Prasad said that by disuse people had lost the art of Self-government to a great extent. They must therefore hasten to recover from this atrophy. The Round Table Constitution was an indigenous draft which they should support as against even better schemes which may possibly be devised by outsiders. As regards the methods he emphasised the constructive programme of the Congress as the only way for the attainment of true swaraj.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar said he was glad to see Khadi sold at the meeting. As long as there was khadi in the depots waiting to be sold they should not think of any other cloth. Coarse or fine, they should buy and wear khadi. There could be no better programme devised which was effective politicaly and at the same time gave food to the poor of the country.

Concluding he exhorted the audience to take total abstinence pledges at gatherings, and get people to sign pledges to support the introduction of Prohibition Laws and prepare workers for a big peaceful picketing campaign.

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande said that all the present evils could be attributed to the effect of the wrong system of education to which they were all subjected to. National education was a corrective and he wanted the audience to remember national education along with khadi and prohibition and other constrcctive programme.

LADIES' TRIP TO JUHU SANDS.

As it was arranged the members of the Rashtriya Sabha gathered together on the Juhu sands. Conveyance was arranged by the Sabha. They numbered about sixty and included amongst them were Parsis, Marathis, Gujaratis and even the depressed class women also. They freely mixed with each other. First they were taken to the aerodrome, where the Secretary took pains and showed them the mechanism of aeroplanes. Exhibition of fine feats in flying was given. After sumptuous refreshment which was provided by Mrs. Jamnabai Purshotamdas, the party went along the seashore and a meeting was held with Mrs. Sharda Sumant Mehta in the chair. A resolution congratulating the Bardoli peasants and Sardar Vallabhbhai on their splendid success was passed.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

—:o:—

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. E. J. Vaz, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mahomed Hussein Nazirali was put by Sergeant Beard of the Pydhoni Police Station for criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at Rs. 2,415 and an application for remand made. It was alleged that one Vazirbai Noorbhai had given for sale to the accused on three different occasions during the early part of March last ornaments worth Rs. 2,415 and that the accused on the 27th of that month left Bombay for his native place saying that all the ornaments had been given to a jeweller for valuation. During the accused's absence from Bombay the complainant learnt that the accused had sold some of the ornaments, and so she lodged a complaint with the police and the accused after his return to Bombay on the 16th instant was arrested. Mr. F. R. Dubash appeared for the accused and applied for bail. He said that the ornaments were not sold, but pledged by the accused on three different occasions at the request of the complainant who was in need of moneys and that too in their joint names as would be seen from the entries in the Marwadi's book.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount, but Rs. 250 only were to be deposited. In default, he was remanded into police custody till the 1st proximo.

BIRKENHEAD TO RELINQUISH PENSION

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Lord Birkenhead has announced early abandonment of his pension. Speaking at Banbury he claimed to be probably only man in British Empire to relinquish in three months pension of five thousand sterlig.—Reuter.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION IN LONAVLA

OPENING CEREMONY BY GOVERNOR

—:o:—

The Opening Ceremony of the Electric Installation for Lonavala and Khandalla will be performed at Lonavala opposite the Railway Station by H. E. the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes on Saturday, June 1, at 4-30 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

—:o:—

VARIETY AND PICTURES

The Management of the Capitol Theatre have arranged a special programme for their patrons this week inasmuch as their card includes a variety entertainment in conjunction with a picture show. The celebrated Clover Girls are responsible for the first part of the programme and considering that these three talented little ladies present a performance which is really vivacious and full of sparkle, we are sure Bombay will give them a right royal welcome. Miss Vivienne Starr the young dancer of Joybells' fame does some very clever dancing which calls for the greatest praise. Miss Rose Barry has a splendid voice and her songs have very "catchy" refrains. She certainly pleases her audience. Miss Kay Fields is simply irrestible at the piano; not only does she succeed in jazzing the keys, but she well nigh "jazzes" her hearers too. The combined efforts of these three ladies make up a twenty-five minutes turn of a most entertaining nature. Following this is the sensational underworld drama entitled "The Hawk's Nest" starring Milton Sills. This First National Picture marks a distinct departure for Sills who appears in the early part of the story as a disfigured war veteran, with a make-up equally as good as anything Lon Chaney has achieved in recent years. The story which concerns two underworld resorts, operated largely to thrill tourists, is handled in unique manner by Benjamin Christensen who achieves some of the finest trick camera effects. The air of Chinatown is symbolised as much by camera work as it is by actual Chinese architecture the picture being given all the weird mystery of a "thriller" largely through such camera work. Mystery, thrills and the tense atmosphere of the underworld furnishes the background for this fast moving drama one of the best in which Sills has appeared for some time. A particularly admirable performance is given by the distinguished Chinese actor Sojin. The story is by Wid Gunning who also produced the film for First National Pictures. The programme also includes a complete record with slow motion shots of the grand and exciting Cup Final Contest at Wembley Stadium.

GLOBE CINEMA.

This week's programme at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road includes "THE MERRY CAVALIER," starring Richard Talmadge, The Prince of Stunts and Al. Wilson, daredevil aviator in "THREE MILES UP". "The Merry Cavalier" is a delightful film of happily balanced laughs and thrills, and the action is whirlwind. The plot deals with the efforts of a millionaire lumberman and his physician to cure the former's son of a general run-down condition. The older men plan to have an actress friend impersonate a lady in distress and appeal to the boy with an involved tale of her misfortunes so as to awaken him to an interest in life. The boy happens to overhear the scheme, however, so that when the daughter of the neighbouring timber owner comes to the son with a story of the treachery of the millionaire's foremen Talmadge thinks she is the actress in question and disbelieves her tale. Impressed by her sincerity, however he follows her to the woods and is soon involved in a gripping and mysterious plot which provides plenty of thrills. Al. Wilson in "Three Miles Up" performs some marvellous feat in an aeroplane. The film puts a new angle on the story of the crook who wants to go straight, and gives Al. Wilson an excellent opportunity to show his marvellous skill as an aviator.

INDIAN POLITICS

—:o:—

MR. ACHARYA'S VIEWS

Mr. M. K. Acharya M.L.A. writes:—

I am asked by several friends how it is that I do not now take the same active part in political agitation as I used to tak ein the past. Some unscrupulous persons —may God forgive them—have even tried to give out that I have been purchased by Government, though with what it has not troubled their honest souls to state. The truth however is—and so long as I have not completely retired from politics I feel bound to state it publicly—that the conviction has been growing upon me that our politics are getting fast demoralised. As an old Congressman and active political worker I think I know most of the All-India leaders personally. They are all certainly men of great talents and ability, some of them quite learned, and some capable of great self-sacrifice also, and yet barring Mahatma Gandhi who is not a politician I doubt how many think of themselves but rarely, and of the country always. Indeed most of our present-day leaders are too obsessed with their leadership, and are anxious to retain it by any means. This is why during the past two years there has been so little talk of "soul-force" even on Congress platforms. The cry is obsolete now. Our leaders have copied the soulless externals of western political organisations: hence Parties and programmes crop up plentifully differing from one another as Tweedledum and Tweedledge. They are wanted for the leadership of the few not for the progress of the country at large. What for example is the difference in fundamentals to-day between the Congress and the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly? Is not their seperate existence due mainly to the fact that some want to be leaders of the one. Some of the other Party; and all want to be recognised as such leaders by the Government? This struggle for leadership is one main reason why there is no dynamic programme before the country today for winning Swaraj for the masses.

Let me take another example. The bulk of Indian leaders whether belonging to the Congress or any other political organisation excepting perhaps certain Muslim magnates, all demand full Provincial Autonomy and Dominion Status immediately. I am certainly not against either myself in the proper form. But how will either as at present demanded, secure for the masses any real voice in the administration of their every day affairs? What will Provincial Autonomy and Dominion Status—supposing that we get both either this year or next—really and automatically result in? Well we shall then have in each major province in place of the present three ministers, as many as perhaps seven, chosen from some Party or Coalition in the provincial Legislative Council which will be able to command a majority of votes in that Council. In the same way we shall get a number of Ministers in the Central Government also. These Ministers provincial and central, may have a lot of patronage in their hands with which to reward the loyalty of their followers and supporters. This may well satisfy the ambitions of the few; but how will it benefit the people at large? Let us even suppose that we get Adult Suffrage as the Nehru Committee in their supreme compassion recommend. We shall then certainly have far huger and grander elections speeches than now appealing to the passions of the masses delivered by the leaders of every Party to people at large containing rosy pictures of themselves, and rotten denunciations of others. But how will all this false democracy of the Western type benefit the Indian masses? Will seven Provincial Ministers in place of the present three, mean more power for the people in the villages to manage all their common concerns unaffected by the autocracy of District and Provincial departmental officers? All this farce of responsible government the late C. R. Das foresaw with almost prophetic vision so early as 1922: and he cried out: "If to-day the British Parliament grants Provincial Autonomy with responsibility in the Central Government, I for one will protest against it because that will inevitably lead to the concentration of power in the hands of the middle class. I do not believe that the middle class will then part with their power. How will it benefit India if in place of the white bureaucracy that now rules over her there is substituted an Indian bureaucracy of the middle class?".

I am a humble follower of Das. Like him I want Responsible Government broad-based on Rural and Urban Autonomy? True Swaraj begins in such local autonomy, in full power vested in the masses to administer their daily common concerns; it culminates in All-India or Central Swaraj. But our latest leaders are not fighting for this kind of Swaraj, they are fighting to secure only ministerships for themselves and their lieutenants. I love my country too deep to participates in this denational fight for power for the few—carried on thoughtlessly if not hypocritically in the name of the many! And yet my faith in India's destiny is unbounded; I doubt not the time will soon come when higher ideals will inspire those who will lead the future Swaraj struggle in India. Meanwhile I can only watch the course of events with resignation and prayer.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

JAGOSH.—Sorabji Mancherji Jagosh (of Bombay Vartaman Press), eldest son of late Mr. Mancherji Hoshangji Jagosh, brother of Mr. Hormasji M. Jagosh, father of Shavakshaw and Ardeshir, father-in-law of Mr. Pirojshaw Maneckji Talati and Framroze Cursetji Driver, son-in-law of late Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Mithaivala, died at the age of 52 on Sunday at 12 noon. Funeral ceremony to take place to-day (Monday) at 8-0 a.m. (S. T.) at No. 15 Rustam Baug, Byculla.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga, (G. I. P. Rly.).

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, will be held in the Corporation Hall, on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the selection of a candidate for acting appointment to the post of Chief Officer.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of the attendence of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital, for the month of April, 1929.

The total attendence was 2,501, out of which 1,703 were males, and 798 were females; 55 cases were operated. The average daily attendence was 96, during 26 working days of the month.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Marseilles at 2-30 p.m. on the 24th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

SIR MANUBHAI PRICE ESSAY AWARD 1929.

Out of the seven essays received on 'Money and Banking' in Gujarati for the Sir Manubhai Prize essay for 1928-29, that of Mr. Kunjbehari Bhanukhram Mehta (alias "Shakunta" of Baroda), having been adjudged to be the best of the lot by the examining committee, the amount of the prize money Rs. 100 has been allotted to him by the Managing Committee of the Baroda Sahitya Sabha (Literary Society). The amount will be paid to him at the time of the coming Shardutsava in October next.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. T. I. will play the following programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—

1. March, Martial Moments, Winteh 2. Overture, Masaniello, Auber; 3. Ballad Memories No. 1, Baynes; 4. Two Songs, My Rock a Bye Baby and My Pet, Nicholls and Ager; 5. Characteristic, Sabbath Morning on Parade, Hume; 6. Patrol, The Wee MacGreegor, Amers; 7. Selection, Rose-Marie, Friel; 8. Finale, Navaho, Alstyne.

God Save the King-Emperor.

Secunderabad.—A Hyderabad press communique says the Nizam of Hyderabad intends to undertake a long tour, beginning next cold weather, visiting Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow and also some of the Indian States.—Free Press.

Only BAYER
ASPIRIN
is genuine
and does not affect the heart.
Always say
"Bayer" Aspirin
and reject imitations no matter what brand or price!

Lea & Perrins
Worcestershire Sauce
TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

'OBSERVER" ON WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

CONGRATULATES MESSRS JOSHI AND CHAMANLAL FOR PUBLIC SPIRIT

LONDON, May 26.

The "Observer" considers that the Indian element of the Whitley Commission has been particularly well-chosen and congratulates Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal for their wisdom and public spirit in preferring service on the Commission to irresponsble notoriety which they might have won as witnesses.—Reuter.

MISSING AIRMEN TRACED

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Darwin. Moir and Owen's plane has been found 100 miles east of Darwin. Both airmen are well. The airmen mistook the Capedon lighthouse for Port Darwin, and landed there in darkness. The plane was damaged but the pilots are safe and have been living in the lighthouse without means of communicating with Port Darwin.

Sydney. Brain pilot of the aeroplane Atlanta who had found the "Southern Cross" aeroplane also found Moir and Owen's plane which was only slightly damaged.—Reuter.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF GOA

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Lisbon.—Monsignor Theodosia Vierra Castro Bishop of Mylapore has been appointed archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of East Indies.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 28 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPENSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as **BANK OFFICERS** (C. A. I. B.) **INSURANCE MANAGERS** (A. Ch. I. I.) **COMPANY SECRETARIES** (F. I. S. A.) and **GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES** (L.C.C., D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an UNLIMITED FIELD and SPECIALISED **ACCOUNTANCY** (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be tacked in as additional Course, as **Accountancy Profession is getting overcrowded.**

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Circular to Agents.

As usual a SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Chronicle", containing the complete results with names and Numbers of the Candidates for the School Leaving Examination will be published on the 31st inst. It will be sold at one anna per copy. A commission of 25 per cent will be allowed. Agents are requested to book their orders immediately.

SORAB P. KAPADIA,
Manager.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers. Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab,

13A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

Use

BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES

Raval & Co. 13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22560

Awarded

Gold Medals in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

G.D.A.

ENROLMENTS

Have commenced at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute

BEST STAFF TRAINING RESULTS

Ask any Commerce student before joining. The Session commences from the 17th of June.

YUSUF BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1929.

The Work Before Us.

—:o:—

The outstanding achievement of the All-India Congress Committee which met in this City on Friday and Saturday is the quietus that it has given to the unfortunate proposal regarding the acceptance of office which representatives from Tamil Nadu had threatened to bring forward. Mr. Satyamurti stated at the meeting that he and his colleagues from Tamil Nadu decided not to press forward this proposal "in view of the opposition that has been so strongly expressed in the country against it and also in view of the Viceregal announcement regarding the extension of the term of the legislatures." We congratulate the representatives of Tamil Nadu on the good sense they have displayed in bowing to the wishes of the country. We trust they will adhere to their decision even when, as is not unlikely, the Government may, as the "Madras Mail" suggests, "put the controversy (about acceptance of office) to the test" by ordering an election in Madras, though, in other provinces, as is clear from the announcement with regard to the U. P. Council, the Councils will not be dissolved.

The All-India Congress Committee has decided to give an opportunity to the Viceroy to explain his position. The courtesy thus shown to the Viceroy is a fresh proof of the determinations of the Indian people to fight with clean hands. We are not sure if his entourage will permit Lord Irwin to give the right response by reconsidering his decision not to dissolve the Assembly. In this connection we cannot help regretting the views expressed by Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar who approve of the step taken by the Viceroy on grounds which wholly ignore the real motive of that step. It is, of course, unfortunate that A. I. C. C. missed the opportunity of considering the modifications to the Nehru Constitution suggested by the All-India Muslim League. But so far as the British Government are concerned Muslims as well as Hindus are equally determined to have Swaraj or Dominion Status and nothing less. The issue before the electorate, therefore, can only be Dominion Status, and nothing else. It cannot be, as Mr. Jayakar strangely enough seems to contemplate, the proposal formulated on the basis of the Report of the Simon Seven. Does Mr. Jayakar forget that the country has resolved to boycott the Simon Commission in every form and at every stage? In postponing the elections the game of the bureaucracy is to show to the world that the Indian electorate is prepared to discuss any proposal of constitutional reform which falls short of Dominion Status. It is surprising that shrewd tacticians as they are Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar do not see through this game. As Pundit Motilal said last evening the people of India are not going to permit the Simon Commission to lay down the Constitution for them.

Whatever reply the Viceroy gives, his action is a confession of defeat on the part of the bureaucracy and if we are to profit by this defeat we must consolidate the victory and push on from one success to another until the goal is won. The Working Committee has been empowered to adopt such measures as it may consider fit in the interests of the country as regards the action to be taken by the members of the Congress parties in the Assembly and the Provincial Councils. We have no doubt the measures would be effective. But the real work will have to be done outside the Councils because it is that work which the bureaucracy fears more than any other. It is for this reason that we consider that the most important resolution of the All-India Congress Committee was that regarding the strengthening of the Congress organisations themselves as an indispensable condition for a big offensive, which everybody feels is imminent and which is rendered more than ever necessary in view of the repressive campaign on which the Government have embarked. In fact such a resolution has long been overdue. As Mahatma Gandhi said, the resolution was merely a reminder of things which we ought to have done long ago. The Congress cannot act in the name of the country unless its membership is considerably extended and unless it is made far more representative than it is now. The new scheme fixes a minimum proportion between the membership of a Congress Committee and the population of the area under the jurisdiction of the Committee. The minimum is certainly not high. It is fixed moderately low evidently because of the difficulty of the Khaddar franchise and because it is expected to be reached by the end of August next. We think it would have been far better to remove the franchise and raise the minimum. But the proposal to remove the franchise was ruled out of order on the ground, we suppose, that only the Congress session could make such a change in the constitution of the Congress. It should, however, be possible for most Congress Committees to work out the proposed scheme in spite of the handicap of the Khaddar franchise. Strengthening the Congress is like strengthening the army. It is necessary but far more depends upon the morale and fighting strength of the army. The Congress should carry on the boycott of foreign cloth with ten times more vigour than it has done hitherto. There is no substitute possible for this campaign and no laxity in it can be condoned on any ground. It is obvious that if for any reason any Congress Committee still continues to be too slow in conducting the campaign, the public should supplement its work with the aid of separate Boycott Leagues.

States People's Conference

—:o:—

The second session of the Indian States People's Conference, held in this city during the last week end, was a momentous one. The swelling tide of Swaraj that is sweeping over the whole country, the desperate attempts being made by several Indian Princes to stem the tide and keep their own dominions safe for autocracy, the unholy conspiracy to get the Butler Committee to drive a wedge between what is to-day British India and the Indian States, and the consequent revolt of all Indians against this conspiracy, all invested this session with an extra-ordinary interest. The messages of sympathy received by the Conference from such eminent men as Lord Olivier, Colonel Wedgewood, Mr. Lansbury and Dr. Rutherford show that the interest in the Conference is not confined to India. The Conference was fortune in having as its President Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, whose address was a masterly exposition of the case for the people in the States. It is not easy to find a more scathing condemnation of the wrongs to which the people of the States are being ruthlessly and systimatically subjected. Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, has long been the accredited representative of the people and his brief but telling speech is but a supplement to the many books and pamphlets which he has written or assisted in writing and which deal exhaustively and authoritatively with almost every aspect of the problem of the States. Altogether, the proceedings of this sessions of the Conference were a notable contribution to the history that is being made in India day by day.

Mr. Chintamani riddles the Butler Committee's report through and through and indeed exposes the whole conspiracy of which the Committee was only a part. He does not exaggerate—that is not possible—when he says: "The Butler Committee was bad in its origin, bad in the time chosen for its appointment, bad in its terms of reference, bad in its personnel, and bad in its line of enquiry, while its report is bad in its reasoning and bad in its conclusions". What better could be said of a Committee which did not include a single Indian, which did not allow the States people to give evidence, whose "whole business was managed as if it were a private family affair between the British Government and the Princes", and whose findings and recommendations, however profitable to the "paramount power", are a blow alike to the treaty rights of the Princes and the integrity of the Indian nation, one and indivisible and sovereign? While paying a due tribute to the progress of good government in a few enlightened States, Mr. Chintamani quotes chapter and verse to show that in many others there is woeful misrule, and he generally endorses the well-known dictum that "in most of the States conditions prevail which kill the subjects' self-respect, put a premium on sycophancy and conduce to successful self-aggrandisement and intrigue". Such a state of things must be ended immediately, says Mr. Chintamani, and "in all States and every State certain reforms are indispensable and inevitable; they cannot wait and must be immediately introduced". He then sets forth these urgent and vital reforms, which are slight modifications of the resolutions of the last session of the Conference, the most important reform being the introduction of Legislative Councils with elected majorities and "with at least the same powers as are exercised by the Council in British India." Regarding the wider question of the Federation of the Indian States with British India, he but expresses the universally held popular view when he says: "The whole of India should be under constitutional Swaraj: neither one part of it under dishonouring alien sway nor another under autocratic, though indigenous, rule."

About the nature of the most urgent reforms in the States or about the ideal to be reached in the near future there is little difference of opinion among the people of the States or of India in general. But how are the urgent reforms to be made a settled fact and how is the greater ideal of Federated India to be reached? Mr. Chintamani appeals to the Princes "to invite a a few leading public men of British India and some of their own most prominent men to confer with them as to the best means of bringing about a Federal Union with the minimum of difficulty and the maximum of advantage to all parties concerned and with the least avoidable delay". All Indians would welcome the Princes' response to this repetition of the invitation, made some time ago by the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties' Convention and we strongly urge upon them to make that response. Meanwhile the people of the States and their fellow-countrymen should carry on their agitation ceaselessly and peacefully on such lines as bodies like the Congress have found most effective. Mr. Abhyankar rightly observes: "We must maintain an intensive agitation in the States. Every State must hold its political conference, ventilate openly and vigorously local grievances, demand civic rights and constitutional Government, expose the vagaries of the administration, ascertain the amount of the Privy Purse, and the enormous waste of public money by the Ruler and seek redress from the Ruler and from the Paramount Power". We do not expect much from the last quarter. But if there is any truth in the principle, "Swaraj is my Birthright", which is only a variant of the well-known principle of the "Sovereignty of the People", the truly Paramount Power is the People. Let the People realise their latent power and assert it in all legitimate and peaceful ways. And they will have their birth-right.

PARSIS AND POLITICS

A MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

(BY A PARSI).

In these days, when communalism is making such ravages in our national life, and people are allowed by a criminally indulgent society to pour out all the black venom in their hearts in the name of community and religion one is sometimes tempted to descend to the level of these great champions and take part in the religious pastime of reviling and abuse. But a little reflection suffices to make one 'agree with oneself' that this sort of thing were best left, after all to those who can always command a prominent place in the columns of the "Times of India" for their high-minded outpourings or achieve a slightly less fragile immortality by being quoted in "Through Indian Eyes."

THE GOATS AND THE SHEEP.

But while one may leave such religious activities to people whose religion makes them keep the whole world away from their hearts in favour of a few who believe in the divinity of a certain book or in the 'merit' of doing or believing what to any sane being is a gross absurdity it is well to help people separate the goats from the sheep.

AN UPHILL COMBAT.

The Parsis, taking accounts of their number have given their shares of good and distinguished men to the country, even in a sphere where good and distinguished men are rare—politics. At the same time the average Parsi, because he is a more dynamic person than the average number of most of other communities of India, has been very active in obscuring in the eyes of the country the good political work done by some of his men by a vociferous and sometimes not very refined airing of his likes and dislikes as regards other communities. For this he is not wholly to blame, for a land which emphasises differences of tradition caste and creed, so strongly, is the natural breeding-place of inter-communal aloofness coldness and suspicion—qualities which among the cruder specimens of each community are periodically galvanised into ugly and dangerous manifestations. Moreover, the Gujarati papers read by the average Parsi have given him a fatally small outlook, against which a small band, daily on the increase of brave but not sufficiently vocal men and women, are waging a dogged uphill combat.

CRIME OF SUPPORTING "SAK"

One of these papers has developed a wider and more cultured outlook recently and its editor has consequently been singled out for a venemous attack in the "Times of India," by a Parsi correspondent who presumes to teach the Government the 'duty' of repression. The letter is so evidently dictated by a violent personal prejudice that one can only laugh at this anonymous gentleman to whom the "J. P.ship' of the editor in question is an incitement to thoughts of anything but justice and peace. The crime of the editor in question is that he 'supports' Saklatvala—whether with a big stick or with money or with some kind of moral

(Continued on page 10).

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

—:o:—

A NEW AND ADVANTAGEOUS ARRANGEMENT FOR LEARNING GERMAN

The following is Bulletin Number 3 issued by the Indian Information Bureau, Berlin, W. 8, Manerstr, 52:—

The Prussian Ministry of Education (Ministerium fuer Wissenschaft, Kunst and Volksbildung) has authorised us to make the following announcement:

Quite a large number of Indian students wanting to come to Germany for higher education have the strange idea that the language of instruction in German universities is English. We must emphasize the point—a very important though an obvious one—that German and not English is the medium of instruction in Germany and therefore knowledge of it is absolutely essential to obtain admission into educational institutions in this country.

While the universities and other educational institutions in Germany naturally demand knowledge of German sufficient to an extent to be able to follow lectures and to profit by the instructions theoretical as well as practical, ignorance of this language alone should not prevent Indian students from coming to Germany for higher education since experience has proved that our students are able to gain the degree of proficiency in German required from foreign students without much difficulty in four months.

It is advisable that Indian students wanting to come for their education to Germany should commence the study of German in India itself. But it may be that opportunities for this are lacking, particularly for those not residing in large towns like Bombay and Calcutta. In any case students should take care to see that they are taught only by competent and qualified persons. Those who for one reason or

(Continued on page 19.)

Notes of the Day

Excellent Proposal.

As an expression of their gratitude for the hospitality extended to visitors from Munich to Indian universities, the Deutsche Akademie and the Akademische Auslandstelle of Munich announce under their joint auspices the award of three scholarships tenable by students from India for the academic year 1929-1930. This is, indeed, a very practical form of expressing gratitude and it harmonises with the regard in which cultured Germany holds Indian civilisation. It is an excellent idea to award the scholarships for studies in medicine, engineering and applied chemistry. Indian youth are turning their attention with increased interest to the study of applied sciences, realising now their practical value in making their own country industrially great and self-supporting. There should be keen competition amongst our university men and women for these scholarships and we hope the seats of learning in this country will testify publicly to their appreciation of the action of the Munich academic authorities.

Muslim Education.

Presiding over the Poona District Muslim Educational Conference at Lonavla on Saturday, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan regretted that in spite of so many Muslim educational conferences held in recent times the progres of their education was far from satisfactory. But holding conferences is one thing and carrying out its resolutions quite another, and Mr. Khan did well to begin his address by asking the Conference not to be content with passing resolutions. He said that one serious handicap of Muslim students was their necessity of studying a number of languages, Urdu as their mother-tongue, Marathi, Gujerati or Kanarese as the language of their province, Arabic to be able to understand the Koran, and English as the official language. Many other communities suffer from the same handicap, though some get over the difficulty partly by adopting the language of the province as their mother-tongue and reading the scriptures in the vernacular. We wish the Vice-Chancellor of the University had suggested a clear way out of the difficulty. To expect, as he did, that the appointment of a Muslim Education Minister would by itself be a great help to the Muslim community is expecting too much.

Wanted More Self-reliance.

Muslims will be much the better educationally by relying on themselves a great deal more than on official preference in any form. They will also gain a great deal by giving special importance to the education of women. Mr. Khan deplores the self-inflicted difficulty of the pardah but, curiously enough, thinks that the difficulty "has already been overcome in the Zenana schools of India." Does he seriously suggest that Muslim girls should not attend girls' schools other than the Zenana schools? We wish he had boldly condemned the pardah itself instead of only suggesting a palliative.

Yellow Journalism.

We had no idea that the British weekly organ of Labour Imperialism, the "New Statesman", would stoop to yellow journalism of a blatant and revolting type where India was concerned. But so keen is the anxiety of the Editor of this journal to support Miss Mayo's views that he commits himself to an abominable statement in defending against the protests of correspondents the review in his paper of Miss Mayo's second attack on India, "Slaves of the Gods". An obviously fair-minded Englishman, a retired officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, protests in the latest issue of the "New Statesmen" against British people "devoting themselves to railing at Indian 'immorality'" and remarks: "It is only fair to say that I found India on the whole to be much less immoral than Europe." The Editor in a note appended to this correspondent's letter cites Mahatma Gandhi's "vehement denunciation" of temple brothels and concludes with the mischievous comment that "as a religion, Mahomedanism is incomparably superior to the dung-eating, brothel-keeping practices of that vile superstition which is known as modern Hinduism."

Mischievous.

The statement is, of course, in keeping with the policy of "divide and rule" and is a gratuitous insult to modern Hinduism. The Editor of the "New Statesman" has evidently seized upon one disused and absurd religious rite in which the dung of the cow was used. "Modern Hindnism" has discarded itself of many such absurdities, but the strictly vegetarian Hindu may as well retort that those who eat habitually the "carcases of dead animals"—to use Bernard Shaw's phrase—are not entitled to throw in the face of "Modern Hinduism" an obsolete practice.

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Vice-Chancellor on Need of Organised Effort

—:o:—

A CALL TO MUSLIMS

In the course of his presidential address to the first session of the Poona District Muslim Educational Conference Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, traced the progress of Muslim education. Quoting exhaustive statistics on the subject he pointed out that though progress has been maintained, it has not been of that character which can be termed satisfactory. The following are extracts from the address:—

Nearly 4 years ago, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference I delivered an address in which I referred to several handicaps and pleaded for the appointment of a Moslem Minister of Education who would better be able to understand our needs. We have now the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed as the first Moslem Minister of Education in this Presidency. There is no reason why we should not have our proper share of Government help in the advancement and spread of education amongst our co-religionists.

What we need is a band of workers who would devote their time and attention to this noble work. I want a Moslem Society on the lines of the Servants of India Society of Poona. I want workers not only by tens and hundreds but by thousands and in the term "workers" I include Moslem teachers who would undergo the necessary training and devote themselves selflessly to their noble task. As the number of workers increases the burden will be lighter and the cause will thrive. I want that in each village of your district there should be men who would club together and see that no boy or girl of school-going age kept away from attending a school. Similarly I want 2 or 3 men in each street of a town in your district to club together and see that no boy or girl of school-going age in their respective streets remains at home during school hours.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

We need to organise ourselves, centralise effort and draw up a scheme of work keeping before us a definite goal to be reached in a certain number of years. If this is done, I hope to see illiteracy abolished from our midst within a measurable distance of time. As for higher education facilities exist for the training of Moslem youths, the liberality of Mr. Dawood Fazal has left the large sum of over 30 lakhs of rupees for the purpose of the educational advancement of the Moslems. The munificence of the family of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim has placed Government paper of the face-value of Rs. 10 lakhs with the University of Bombay for the advancement of higher and technical education amongst the Moslems by giving scholarships. Nor can we forget the liberality of Sir Mohammed Yusuf, another citizen of Bombay, who placed the large sum of 8 lakhs of rupees in the hands of Government for the foundation of the Ismailia College at Andheri.

From the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1922-27 I have gleaned the following information regarding the state of education among the Mahomedans of the Presidency proper:—

"The number of Muhammadans under instruction in all classes of institutions was 1,39,469 against 1,15,592 in 1921-22."

"10.2 per cent. of the Mussalman community were attending some sort of educational institution. The figure at the end of the previous quinquennium was 8.5."

"The literacy figure for all communities in the Presidency is 6.3 per cent. The figure for Muhammadans is 10.2, while for advanced communities it is 16.8 and for non-Muhammadan intermediate and backward communities 4.5 per cent.

"It will be seen from these figures that while it is a fact that the Muhammadans have considerable leeway to make up before they can come into line with the advanced Hindus, they are decidedly in advance of the intermediate and backward Hindus."

The percentage of Muhammadans receiving higher education to population is 0.05.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

I trust it is no longer necessary for me to dilate upon the importance of female education. Our community cannot hope to progress and to win back its rightful position if one-half of it remains in the darkness of ignorance. A vast majority of our women are unable to read and write in any language. Some of them learn to read but not to write and a very small number are able to read and write in the vernacular. They are unacquainted with the first principles of hygiene and of nursing. The Fine Arts are not taught. Although most of them may be classed as staunch Moslems, their attachment to religion does not arise from an intelligent understanding of its principles and a knowledge, however elementary, of its great historic past, but from ignorance. (This, I may say in passing, is true also of alarge majority of the Moslem males themselves.) The result is disastrous. The last European War has shown clearly that women must be prepared and trained to be of service not only in the home, but when required and necessity arises, to assist the State itself. Where would England have been in the last war if she had not been assisted by her women? As a matter of fact women of all European nations and countries including Turkey took part in that world war. The wars of the future will not be the wars of one potentate against another but of one nation against another nation. If India is to be a nation every unit thereof should be prepared to discharge his and her duty not only by its own kith and kin but also by the State. Here too it is our clear duty to organise, work and press on. We should have our schools and our training classes, and in course of time (may I venture to dream?) our women's colleges. I recognize that there are two serious difficulties. One is "Pardah". This difficulty is not insurmountable. It has already been overcome in the Zenana schools of India. The second difficulty is the want of qualified women teachers. This can be easily overcome. We can have our own trained Moslem women from all parts of India and for the higher classes we shall be able to train up, if necessary, Parsi and Hindu lady graduates of this University to convey instruction in the High Schools through the medium of Urdu. Organised effort should be made to collect the necessary funds. Our girls' schools should be established wthout delay and an appeal made to the Moslem public for the necessary funds and support.

I trust you will form a Committee to devote its whole time and attention to the furtherance of female education giving them such training as will enable them to be helpmates and to discharge their duties in the home. Their training need not necessarily be the same as that for boys. They should be taught not only to read and write, but they should receive instruction also in such useful Arts as embroidery, needle-work, cookery, nursing, crochet work and hygiene. If to this can be added painting and music, many a home will be refined and happier.

I would also suggest the formation of a Committee to provide for facilities for vocational training. It is noticed that after the 4th or the 5th Standard in a High School there is a great falling of in the number of Moslem students. This is due to poverty and the stern necessity for the student of earning his bread. If then there were classes for vocational raining such as preparing students for mechanical engineering, electric work, boiler inspection or even spinning and weaving, we should be able to get our poorer students well settled in humbler walks of life.

I have insisted upon our organising ourselves. Above all there should be unity among Moslems. On the question of the spread of education, I trust no diversion of opinion is possible. On this important question there can be no parties and let every Moslem unite in this design of spreading the light of education to the poorest of Moslem homes.

PROTEST AGAINST BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SWARAJIST CANDIDATE TURNS INDEPENDENT

CHITTAGONG, May 25.

Mr. Kumar Arun Chandra Singha, who has originally signed the Congress creed, is now fighting the election as an Independent candidate on behalf of Chittagong Division Landholders as a mark of protest against the conduct of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. He alleges that although he had been set up by that body he is now being pressed to withdraw. Of his opponents, Mr. Sarada Kripa Lala, sitting member, is receiving Congress support.—A. P.

VICEROY'S TANKSGIVING FUND.

DARJEELING, May 25.

The Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson have subscribed Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively to the Viceroy's Thanksgiving Fund.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

—:o:—

Mr. S. Iyengar's Resignation Accepted

The Central Council of the Independence for India League at their meeting held on May 25 accept the resignation of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar from the Presidentship.

The Council adopted the following statement:—

The Central Council of the Independence for India League has noted without surprise that the British Imperialist Government in India has launched another great offensive against the rapidly growing Nationalist and Labour movements in the country which have for their object the ending of all exploitation of the Indian people. The measure of this intensive repression and innumerable arrests and house searches that are taking place all over the country from day to day is the measure of the strength of the National and Labour movements.

MEERUT ARRESTED LEADERS CONGRATULATED.

The Council of the League congratulate those of their colleagues who have been made the special targets of Government repression and reiterate their firm resolve to carry on the struggle for independence and for social equality in spite of all official repression and terrorism. The Council welcome the rapprochement of the Nationalist and Labour movements and believe that freedom from all exploitation can only come through such co-operation.

MASS DIRECT ACTION.

In view of the fact that the National Congress stands pledged to independence if the offer made by it during its last sessions is not accepted in its entirely by the British Government in the course of the year, the Council are of opinion that intensive efforts should be made to prepare the country for direct action. The Council believe that such action in order to be effective must be based on the goodwill and the organisation of the masses and therefore calls upon the members of the League to work specially with this objective.

The Council do not attach importance to work done in the official legislatures of the country and consider that the energy of the nation is wasted and frittered away and a mentality of petty reformers is encouraged to the detriment of the larger and more vital issues before the country. The Council, however, do not place any ban on its members seeking entry into such councils so long as the National Congress allows participation in Council elections or in Council work. But the Council wish to make it clear that any acceptance of office or ministry in the legislatures or any assistance to others to gain office or retain it is fundamentally opposed to the objects and policy of the League.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE. PROGRAMME.

The Council further considered the programme of the League and adopted the tentative programme suggested by the U. P. Branch.

MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT TO PARTITION INDIA

(Continued from page 1.)

the States were absolutely deprived of the right to lead evidence.

Mr. G. G. Shimoga (Hyderabad) seconded the resolution.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

PLACE OF STATES IN NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Raghavendrarao Sharma then moved the second resolution:—

(a) This Conference while holding that the Indian States Committee was appointed to report upon the existing relations between the paramount power and the States, urges that the Committee went beyond its terms of reference in expressing its opinion that if any government in the nature of a Dominion government should be Costituted in British India, the Princes should not be transferred without their agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to the Indian Legislature. The Conference is further of opinion that if it was competent to make such a recommendation, it should also have ascertained the wishes of the people of the Indian States as well as of British India.

(b) This Conference urges that for the speedy attainment of Swaraj for India as a whole, the Indian States should be brought into Constitutional relations with British India and the people of the Indian States should be assigned a definite place and give an effective voice in all matters of Common Concern in any new Constitution that may be devised for the whole of India.

The speaker emphasised that the people of the Indian states and British India were indivisible and that they should have a common goal and constitution.

Mr. B. Anantani (Cutch) seconded the resolution which was duly passed.

MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT TO PARTITION INDIA.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Amrithlal Seth.

(a) This Conference Condemns the recommendation of the Butler Committee that the relations of the Indian States should be directly with the crown through the Viceroy and not with the Government of India.

(b) In the opinion of this conference, such a proposal to partition India into two separate halves with a divided allegiance will have a mischievous effect upon the progress of the country as a whole, and, in particular of the States.

(c) It will retard the advance of India to self government and delay the establishment of responsible Government in the states; indefinitely prolong irresponsible bureaucratic Government in British India and autocratic rule in the States.

(d) The definite objective of all political efforts in India is the attainment at the earliest possible date of self-Government for India on the basis of a federal union of autonomous states and provinces, and in this point of view this conference opposes all proposals of the Butler Committee which have decidedly contrary tendency.

In a few words the speaker explained how the Butler Committee's findings would have a retarding effect on the progress even of British Indians. He urged upon the absolute necessity of the Princes having relations with Governor-General-in-Council.

THEORY OF DIRECT RELATIONSHIP WITH CROWN.

Mr. Satyamurti said that the claim of the Princes that they had direct relations with the Crown was historically unsound and geographically impossible some of the States had relationship with the Indian Government before the Crown had anything to do with the Government of India as such. No Indian States could have direct relations with the Crown and he said "Crown" in political phraseology meant the sovereign authority in the country. Supposing the British Government declared a Republic, will the Princes decline to have anything with it because there was no monarchical head as such, he asked. From the point of view of the Princes themselves such a position was undesirable. He asked why the Princes were waxing eloquent over the tender solicitude which they were likely to get from the Viceroy and not from the Governor-General-in-Council, the personel of which would be purely Indian when Swaraj was gained. He appealed Princes to dispell to the distrust in British Indians who would be more sympathetic towards them and their rights than any alien power.

DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

the Indian States in particular and the speaker said the whole attempt of the Butler Committee had been to fight against Swaraj with the Princes as the last trenches of the bureaucracy in the fight, concluding he appealed again to the Princes to take the side of their own people and not the alien Government and assured full co-operation on purth both of subjects and British Indians. The resolution was unanimously passed.

CO-OPERATION OF POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS INVITED.

The Chairman then moved:—

In furtherance of the united national demand of Responsible Government in the Province as well as the States and for a Federal Government for the whole of India, this Conference invites the Co-operation of the political organisations of British India and begs to offer its co-operation to them on a Joint National Committee representative of both the States and the Provinces.

This Conference authorises the Executive Committee to appoint a Special Committee to Co-operate with any Committee or Committees that may be set up in this behalf by political organisations of British India and take all necessary action in the furtherance of the object.

He said the resolution was the necessary corrolary to the previous one which meant that the Conference would not be content with the ennunciation of academical propositions but meant business. This great work could be only done by the hearty co-operation between the political origanisations of British India and Indian States. He hoped that after the Executive of the Conference in pursuance of the resolution set up a Special Committee and communicated with the Congress it will result in the Joint National Committee to which reference was made in para (2) of the resolution. The resolution was passed.

VICEROY'S DOUBLE RULE.

Mr. G. R. Abhyankar moved that the Conference was of opinion that the proposal of the Butler Committee to transfer the control over the affairs of the Indian States from the Governor-General-in-Council to the Viceroy was wholly detrimental to the best interest of the States and that the Governor-General should not be in charge of any port folio in the Government of India, and that he should be placed in a position of detachment. Having been duly seconded the resolution was passed.

RECRUITMENT OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

The next resolution was moved from the chair and was unanimously accepted.

This Conference urges that the proposals for the recruitment and training of Political officers contained in Para 75 of the Report of the Indian States Committee are wholly unacceptable. In the opinion of this Conference, the Political Department should contain a strong Indian element.

FREE RIGHT OF SPEECH.

Mr. Manishankar Trivedi demanded free right of speech to State subjects. The following resolution in this connection was passed:—

This Conference deeply regrets that the elementary rights of citizenship such as the right of association and meeting, the right of free speech the right of free press and security of person and property generally denied to the people in the states and records its emphatic opinion that these rights should be publicly acknowledged by the Princes in a Proclamation duly promulgated and further secured by suitable laws.

ELECTIVE BASIS IN STATE GOVT.

The next resolution referred to the establishment of respresentative institutions in States based on elective basis. Mr. G. B. Trivedi in support of this condemned the existing state of affairs where a single officer was in charge of public funds. He also made a strong case for instituting an independent audit on the account of the States.

The following resolution was unanimously passed.

(a) This Conference urges the rulers of the states that;

Representative institutions be established in their states on an elective basis in the sphere of Local Self-Government and also for the purpose of legislation taxation and control of general administration.

(b) The Budgets of state should be presented to and voted upon by Legislative Councils with a majority of elected members upon them.

(c) The amount of the Privy Purse of the ruling Prince and his family should be fixed by the Legislature and any excess over the fixed amount that may be asked for in any year shall have to be voted by the Legislature; and that the fixed amount be subject to revision every five years.

(d) There should be an independent audit of the accounts of the State.

(e) That there should be an independent judiciary, that judicial functions be separated entirely from Executive and that the personal intervention of the Princes in the administration of justice should cease absolutely.

(f) That the recruitment and other matters relating to the Public Services of the States should be subject to definite laws and rules and further that in appointments to the Public Services preference should, as a rule be given to the inhabitants of the States.

The following resolutions moved from the chair were passed:

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF WHITLEY COMMISSION.

"This conference urges that the term of reference of the Whitley Commission be widened so as to include an investigation into the conditions of labour in Indian State".

"In the opinion of the Conference there should be a thorough enquiry into the economic condition of the people in general and of the agriculturists in particular of every State which could be conducted by small committees of one official and one independent non-official and the report of evory such enquiry should be published without delay for general information".

NO REVOLUTIONARIES.

The undermentioned resolution was then moved by Mr. Sardul Singh.

"This Conference expresses its opinion that the people of the Indian States are fully prepared to grant to the princes the same status, privileges and prerogatives as are possessed and enjoyed by the Crown in England, and authorises the Working Committee of the Conference to negotiate with representatives of the Princes if they so desire to devise measures so as to make the governments in the states fully responsible to the people."

The resolution was passed.

Another resolution called for the immediate abolition of forced labour in Indian States and still another disapproved the growing tendency of several princes in spending considerable period of time in England and incurring considerable expenditure. That Compulsory Military training should be introduced immediately in educational institutions was a further demand.

An Executive Committee consisting of 70 members from all States was appointed to carry on the work of the Conference. The Conference also authorised the Working Committee to ventilate grievances of subjects who were victims of repression and give them publicity after due enquiries were made.

After appointing Messrs. G. R. Abhyankar, Balvantrai Mehta and Mansishankar Trivedi as the General Secretaries for the year the Conference came to a close.

ASSET TO THE NATION

Pandit Motilal Pays Tribute to Bardoli Sardar

—:o:—

MR. PATEL'S FUTURE PLANS

The Congress President and many other all-India leaders showered tributes upon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a brilliant garden party given in his honour by the Patidar community of Bombay at the Vanita Vishram Garden on Saturday evening. The compound was gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated. There was a huge audience composed not only of Patidars but representative of every other community. Members of the fair sex also attended in large numbers. Besides Pandit Motilal Nehru, prominent among those present were, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Ramdas Puntulu, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sir Purshottamdas, Dr. Moonje, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Rafi Kidwai, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Principal Kirpalani and Mr. Ramchandra Bhat.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Jamnadas Jariwalla who presided over the function presented to Sardar Vallabhbhai an address printed on a beautifully embroidered piece of Khadi silk encased in a casket worked in silver and gold symbolising the victory of the peasantry over the bureaucracy amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers.

ASSET TO INDIA.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was called upon to speak congratulated the Patidar community on possessing such a great and real worker in the cause of down-trodden toilers of the soil. He was an asset not only to the Patidar community and Gujerat but to the whole of India.

Pandit Malaviya who followed him said that behind the placid, countenance of Mr. Vallabhbhai there was a clever brain and a determined fighting spirit. He said Mr. Vallabhbhai by placing his whole-hearted services at the altar of the people had stood as a great example to patriotic Indians. He wished and prayed that Gujerat would produce many more sons like Vallabhbhai who would assure an early victory in the battle of freedom.

REVEAL THE SECRET.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that he was struck by the capacity and potentialities of the Patel brothers. Mr. Vallabhbhai had shown to the world what perfect organisation could do. Indians were often reproached for not being businessmen, but the Patel brothers, he knew, as the two most astute businessmen who would bring honour to any undertaking. He only wished they would reveal the secret of organisation to others and thus help the cause of the country.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel attributed the emancipation of the Patidar women to the zeal for social reform of Sjt. Vallabhbhai. She said six years ago they were barred from taking part in the address presented to Sjt. Vithalbhai but to-day, thanks to the work done by Sardar Vallabhbhai in the social sphere, they were able to take their due and legitimate part in public affairs.

Dr. Moonje emphasised the need of the development of the physical efficiency of the youths of India side by side with the progress of the non-violent cult of Mahatma Gandhi.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman and several others joined in paying tribute to the magnificent achievements of the Sardar who once again showed what a powerful weapon, Satyagraha, was in the hands of unarmed and oppressed people.

SARDAR REPLIES.

Sardar Vallabhbhai replying to the address said that he felt embarrassed amidst such a distinguished and large gathering. He said that wrangling in the Councils, pulling the strings in the Assembly or swaggering in fine coats and trousers would not bring Swaraj any the nearer. It was only by following the lead given by Mahatma Gandhi that the freedom of the country could be won. He had learnt his lesson at the feet of that great saint and had applied it in the battle of Bardoli. The results obtained surpassed all expectations. He had always believed that provided their demands were clear and their cause just, no power on earth could successfully oppose them. The Bardoli Report justified this.

THE STRUGGLE AHEAD.

Continuing, he said that in future he was not going to fight the petty quarrels of the peasants, but was going to fight for the transfer of the control of the land revenue assessment from the hands of the bureaucracy to that of the Legislatures. He was preparing the peasants of both Maharastra and Gujerat for this greater fight and would not remain content till victory was theirs.

The function terminated after the guests were treated to light refreshments.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH FREEDOM

—:o:—

OVER 10,000 PRISONERS GRANTED AMNESTY

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.

The Turkish Republic celebrated with due ceremony the sixth anniversary of the Turkish freedom. On that occasion the Turkish Government granted amnesties to over ten thousand prisoners.—Free Press Beam Service.

ITALIAN SENATE PASSES LATERAN TREATY

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Rome.—The Senate by 315 votes to six has passed the Bill ratifying the Lateran Treaty that is to say an agreement between the Italian Government and the Vatican establishing a Vatican State. The Bill has already been passed by the Chamber.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING SCARE IN BOSTON

—:o:—

Prominent Men and Women Held to Ransom

BOSTON May 25.

The city is fully occupied with tales that are told of the activities of a militant gang of kidnappers who signing themselves as Black Hand kidnap prominent men and women and hold them to ransom. In the case of one family a lady member was kidnapped and a letter was sent to the family demanding ransom of fifty thousand dollars and threatening in the event of failure to pay to put to death the hostage by torture. Lindburgh took one family which was so threatened to Northhaven. In one case, when sums were placed in the spot indicated while police watched from behind no one appeared to claim the money.—Free Press Beam Service.

INTERNAL AIRWAYS IN CHINA

—:o:—

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF EXPLORATION GIVEN TO U. S. COMPANY

PEKING, May 25.

The China National Aviation Company has contracted with the United States Aviation by which for a period of ten years the latter have exclusive rights of the exploration of China for operating internal airways. The company have also an exclusive right of carrying mails.

GRAECO-PERSIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE RATIFIED

—:o:—

LONDON, May 26.

Athens.—The Government has ratified the Graeco-Persian treaty of Commerce signed in London.—Reuter.

DIRTY TORY TACTICS

—:o:—

Catholic Warned Against Socialist Menace

"DAILY HERALD" EXPOSES A FORGED LETTER

LONDON, May 25.

Considerable sensation has been caused by the disclosures by the "Daily Herald" of Conservative methods to prevent the return of Socialist Government to power, its challenge by the Chairman of the Tory Party and the "Herald's" reply.

"HERALD'S" DISCLOSURES.

"The Daily Herald" stated with authority that it knew that Tories had circularised and the Tory agents had distributed judiciously anonymous leaflets asking Catholic voters over the signature of Cardinal Bourne not to vote for Labour.

This disclosure which was made on the 23rd created considerable sensation.

TORY DENIALS.

Prompt denials followed from the Tory headquarters. Davidson, the Chairman of the Tory Party denounced the disclosures made by the "Daily Herald" as fabrications of that paper and denied that the Tories had distributed judicially or otherwise anonymous leaflets purporting to be Cardinal Bourne's exhortation to Catholic voters. "The Daily Herald" came out by publishing a facsimile of the circular in question together with an admission by Sir Lewis Hedden the chief of the Tory Organisation in Scotland that the circular emanated from him.

The editor of "The Daily Herald" has publicly called upon Davidson to apologise.—Free Press Beam Service.

PARSI HIGH SCHOOL PANCHGANI

—:o:—

ANNUAL SUPPORTS AND PRIZE DISTRSBUTION

The Annual Sports and Prize Distribution of the Parsi High School Panchgani took place on the 21st inst. The School was "At Home" to the station and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart, was the guest of honour. There were also about 500 guests. The School band was in attendance. The chief feature of the Sports was the feats of strength performed by Master Rustom S. Irani. What elicited the greatest applause was his feat of pulling two heavy motor cars with a rope clenched in his teeth. He well deserved the gold medal presented to him by Dr. S. B. Vakil for his prowess. The various athletic feats performed by the students individually as well as in groups were appreciated by those present and reflected credit on the gymnastics teacher Mr. Siganporia.

At the conclusion of the sports, Mr. Billemoria the Principal read the School Report for the past year. Sir Jamsetjee then gave away the prizes to the successful students chief among which were the following:—

School Good Conduct Medal (for seniors) S. S. Bhathena.
School Good Conduct Medal (for juniors) H. M. Irani
Sports Championship Cup (senior) N. P. Dubash.
Sports Championship Cup (junior) R. S. Irani.
Gold Medal presented by Dr. Vakil R. S. Irani
Gold Medal presented by Mrs. Vakil B. P. Mistry
Dr. Pesikaka Cup for 4 mile-race J. N. Italia.

In his address Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., congratulated Principal Billimoria on his successful efforts in making his school a premier institution in the Presidency which had an enviable record behind it. He said that it was a Red Letter Day in the history of the School and that it was a matter for pride for Mr. Billimoria that beginning with only 12 students he had after 21 years, turned it into an ideal institution with 119 students on its rolls. That fact proves the value of the institution and of the quality of the education imparted therein. He considered the examination system a necessary adjunct of the present system of education but he added that it was not possible for all to become either doctors or lawyers, and it seemed to him moreover, that that system consisted in climbing up one ladder supposed to end in a university career. As an ordinary business man he believed that experience was the main factor of success in business. In congratulating the prize winners on behalf of those assembled he hoped that the sports they had witnessed would introduce a spirit of emulation among the boys and that those who had failed to secure prizes would continue to strive till they achieved success. In conclusion he wished that Mr. Billimoria's efforts might be crowned with success.

The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Sir Jamsetjee and the playing of the National Anthem by the School Band.

DEFENCE OF MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN BOMBAY

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARRIVED AT

A meeting of the Central Defence Committee for the Meerut accused took place in Bombay on May 25th. Among those present were Dr. Ansari, Chairman, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Lalji Pendse and Jawaharlal Nehru.

The following decisions were arrived at:

1. That representatives of the two Defence Committees in Bombay and of the Defence Committee formed in Calcutta be added to the Central Defence Committee. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Lalji Pendse were co-opted to represent the Bombay Committees. The Calcutta Committee was requested to nominate a member for the purpose.

The Committee decided to request Mr. M. C. Chagla, Barrister and Mr. Deoki Prasad Sinha, advocate of Patna to take charge of the preliminary enquiry of the Magistrate. It was also decided to engage Mr. Gupta of Lucknow and Mr. Farid Ul Haq Ansari to assist as Junior Counsels in the case.

Messrs. Chagla, Deoki Prasad Sinha and Ansari have already intimated their willingness to appear in the case. Mr. Nariman informed the Committee that he would visit Meerut from time to time and would specially be present for a week or more at the commencement of the enquiry.

LOCAL SECRETARIES AT MEERUT.

It was further resolved to appoint Mr. Jyoti Prasad, Advocate of Meerut and Mr. V. H. Joshi to be the local Secretaries of the Committee at Meerut. They were authorised to make immediate arrangements to engage a house and an office in Meerut with the requisite staff. Further they were requested to engage a competent steno-typist and a clerk.

Lala Girdhari Lal was appointed Secretary of the Central Defence Committee and Dr. Ansari, Chairman and Treasurer.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was co-opted as a member of the Central Committee. The Central Committee now consists of Dr. Ansari, Chairman, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr K. F. Nariman, Mr. Jyoti Prasad, Choudhuri Raghubir Narain Singh Mr. Pearey Lal Sharma, Mr. Lalji Pendse, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lala Girdhari Lal, Secretary.

A name from Bengal is to be added.

BANKING ARRANGEMENTS.

An account of the Central Defence Committee is kept by the Punjab National Bank in Delhi and all contributions should be sent to this Bank or to Dr. Ansari.

Full arrangements have now been made for the conduct of the defence during the preliminary enquiry. Further arrangements in addition to the above will be made for the sessions at a later stage. The inquiry is expected to commence on the 4th of June and the lawyers for the defence will reach Meerut in the course of the next few days.

AMERICAN CONSCRIPTION BILL POSTPONED

—:o:—

RESULTS OF EFFECTIVE PUBLIC AND PRESS CRITICISM

NEW YORK, May 25.

As a result of the effective public and press criticism the States authorities have postponed the introduction of the Bill which they had contemplated empowering the President to declare conscription on occasions of national emergency. This Bill was strongly criticised as constituting serious interference with the cherished American liberties.—Free Press Beam Service.

What the People Say

—:o:—

THE "VITA INCIDENT"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We beg to draw your attention to an article which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 11th of May in regard to a certain incident that occurred on board the s. s. "Vita" en route from Bombay to Karachi. The caption of this article reads as follows:—

"Coastal Ship Sensation."

"Alleged Attempt to Outrage Woman's Modesty."

"Vita Authorities' Surprising Conduct."

and the article then proceeds to state that Mr. Jadhowji Budhapati boldly helped to get the alleged culprit in possession; that at Cutch Mandvi the Ship Authorities are reported to have persisted in not giving possession of him.

The article then goes on to say that proceedings commenced at Cutch Mandvi Court on Ratanbai's complaint. Much admiration is felt for Jadhowji's action.

The heading states the reported conduct on the part of the ship's officers as a fact and the conduct is characterised as surprising. Having regard to the nature of the article generally and the distinction drawn between Jadhowji's conduct and that of the ship's officers the heading and article can only mean that the conduct of the ship's officers was improper.

The Company are advised that the Commander of the s. s. "Vita" was justified in his action in refusing to hand over the alleged culprit at Cutch Mandvi and in deciding to carry the accused to port of destination, Karachi, for investigation of the matter by the authorities there. The Company do not feel obliged to state the reasons for the advice: it will be sufficient here to mention that the alleged offence took place 9 miles out of Cutch Mandvi on the high seas and outside the jurisdiction of the Cutch Mandvi Court.—Yours, etc.,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B. I. Steam Navigation Co.

Bombay, May 24.

(The message from a correspondent which we published did not disclose the fact that the alleged offence took place 9 miles out of Cutch Mandvi on the high seas. The heading, therefore, characterised the conduct of the Ship Authorities as surprising which, however, did not mean that it was improper. The letter from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie explains the action taken by the Ship Authorities and in view of the fresh light thrown on the incident we regret that the conduct of the latter should have been described as "surprising".—Editor, "B. C.").

A. I. C. C. AND REPORTERS' GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly allow us a little space in your esteemed paper and oblige.

We, the undersigned Press Reporters of the Vernacular papers attended the meeting of the A. I. C. C. on Friday. As usual the B. P. C. C. authorities were partial in arrangement of seats to English papers of Bombay and outside and threw the others to the extreme end. Since a long time we have been watching this indifferent attitude of these people towards vernacular papers. In view of the fact that Reporters of 'Hindu', 'Leader', 'Statesman', 'Gujarati' and 'Ajmal' did not turn up on that day till 5 p.m. We occupied their seats as the seats given to us were not within the reach of the voice of the platform speakers. In the meantime Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of B. P. C. C. approached us and warned us to leave the seats we had occupied and take our seats arranged by him. We assured him that we would quit them, without the least disturbance to the meeting, if any claimant for the same happened to come. But he warned us that he would not tolerate this on Saturday. We venture to ask Mr. Patel whether he intended to keep those seats unoccupied. This is one instance. As soon as the announcement of refreshments to A. I. C. C. members was made by him, one member of B. P. C. C., courteously requested one of the Press Reporters to partake of the refreshments. He went in the hall and began to eat plantain. Just at that moment Mr. Patel stepped in. He inquired of him whether he was a member of A. I. C. C. Obviously the answer was 'no'. The Vice-President asked him to quit the hall at once.

Such acts of responsible men in Congress bodies necessarily create disgust in the minds of gentlemen.—Yours etc.

P. B. KULKARAI "(NAVAKAL)".
D. B. SAVARKAR ("KESARI.")
Bombay, May 25.

LATE DR. A. K. DALAL

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS TO THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It was a great relief to the admirers of late Dr. A. K. Dalal, to know from your yesterday's issue, that a committee has been formed to raise funds for a suitable memorial to him. I request you to allow me to put the following suggestions to the said Committee, in your next issue.

(i) A public meeting of Bombay medicos should be called at an early date, to mourn the loss to the profession, by the sudden death of Dr. A. K. Dalal.

(ii) A short life sketch of the deceased, with his photograph, should be sent for publication in (a) British Journal of Surgery, (b) British Medical Journal, (c) Indian Medical Gazette, (d) Indian Medical Record and (e) Antiseptic.

(iii) The professorial lectures and clinics of the deceased should be published in a book form and put for sale, at a reasonable price. The income from this source should go to the memorial fund of the deceased.

(iv) A gold medal to the student who passes his final M. B. B. S. (Bombay) with highest marks in Surgery and Scholarships to poor Hindu Students studying in medical Colleges of Bombay, should be the principal items in the memorial fund.

(v) The relatives of the deceased, if approached will, I hope surely contribute substantially to the said fund.

The under-signed had a great respect and admiration for the deceased for the latter's professional knowledge and the clear style of his imparting the same to the students. May his soul rest in peace!—Yours.

C. G. MAHADEVIA M.B. B. S. (Bom.)
28 Jermahal Bombay, No. 2.
May, 25.

CARRY YOUR ON YOUR PALMS

(Continued from Page 12.)

nion Status from Britain within a reasonable time. There were signs which indicated different results. At the present moment British Government did not seem inclined to recognise the fact that it was the right of the people of India to do away with the present system of government and press for Complete Independence. No English worth his name would dare to say that Indians had no right to press for independence. He would assure the Englishmen that if they would concede full Responsible Government to India immediately, the relationship between India and England would continue to be of a friendly character. If they refused to concede even that much then he was certain that the desire among the Indian people to sever the British connection would become keener every day. (Applause). He had greater hope than many of them that sense and wisdom would prevail with English people, not out of any generosity but in their own interests; and in the interest of their very large trade with this country they would not miss this opportunity to adjust their relations with India. The decision as regards the Constitution of India did not rest with the Simon Commission nor with Parliament, but it rested with the people of India alone. (Prolonged cheers). Speaking for himself Malaviyaji declared that he considered that every day of the continuance of this system of Government in India inflicted a grievous wrong upon the people. It was the duty of every Indian to do his utmost that the present system of government was replaced by a system of full responsible government. The entire blame and even the responsibility for the continuance of this system would fall upon their heads if they failed in their duty. Why should Englishmen willingly come forward to transfer their power over other country? If Indians were in the position of Englishmen would they have willingly relinquished their power? (Laughter). Proceeding, the speaker asked his hearers to strengthen the Congress organisation by enlisting themselves as the members of the Congress. They had to cease, he added, indulging in tall talks and take to actual work in right earnest.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF LAW OF SEDITION.

The Law of sedition, Panditji continued, was meant for a different state of affairs than what they found at the present moment. There was no reason why they should be afraid of that Law. Their only concern ought to be to bring about a change in the existing form of government on the lines suggested in the Nehru Report. Alluding incidentally to the youth movement in the country, he observed that the desire of the Indian youth to obtain freedom was an honourable desire which every young men and even old men was entitled to cherish. The steel of foreign rule had gone deep into their bosoms. It was no wonder that they should all smart with feelings of strong indignation. They had to show to the Britisher and the World that they really felt the shame of their position.

Pt. Malaviya then made a touching appeal to the audience to discard all foreign cloth and take to Khaddar in right earnest. The boycott of foreign cloth alone, he made it clear, was going to have a telling effect upon the minds of Englishmen. How could an Englishman recognise a patriot in an Indian when the latter embraced to his bosom English cloth and not the cloth prepared in his own country? He would ask them if an Englishman would be so unpatriotic as to buy Indian or any other cloth.

IN THE NAME OF MOTHERLAND.

The speaker proceeded: Will you give me your word here and now that you will not buy or sell any foreign cloth from to-day? I do beseech you in the name of our Motherland that you not purchase an inch of foreign cloth from now. If you are convinced that from religious, political and economic point of view it is your duty to use Swadeshi cloth alone would you give me an assurance by raising your hands that you will not hereafter buy an inch of foreign cloth?

Almost all hands were raised in response to Pt. Malaviyaji's exhortation. There were cries of "All, all" from all parts of the auditorium. Panditji thanked the audience for the very kind response they had given him. He hoped that they would all keep their promise, thereby making the programme of boycott a complete success. He then requested the dealers in foreign cloth to stop dealing in that commodity. To those of them who had already placed their orders for foreign cloth he asked that they should cancel those orders if it was possible to do so. He made a special appeal to Indian women to come forward, take their proper position in the public movement and help the programme of boycott.

HOW TO BE A FREE NATION.

Concluding he remarked that nothing would influence the report of the Simon Commission so much as the knowledge that the people of India had carried out their resolution of boycotting the foreign cloth. To be a free nation they had to cultivate from to-day a habit of freedom. In their looks, demeanour, habit and in every other thing they had to behave like freemen. They must begin to think that they were freemen and not a subject race. "Let the air", he said, "be surcharged with the thought of coming freedom." In passing, the speaker laid stress on the necessity of building good physique. He then deprecated the tendencies among people, which resulted in communal quarrels. He was grieved to learn, he added, that even to-day communal harmony was not completely established in Bombay. All these squabbles meant so much delay in the achievement of Swaraj. By killing one another both Hindus and Muslims were committing matricide which was the greatest sin. Finally Panditji made out a strong case for the immediate removal of the sin of untouchability. In this connection, he narrated his experiences of his recent tour in South India.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in a brief Hindi speech, emphasised the point that they had to rely more on actions than on empty words. He exhorted the people to carry out the programme chalked out by the Congress.

REMEMBER YOUR PROMISE.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari made a brief, nice speech asking the audience to remember the promise they had given to Pt. Malaviya. He humorously remarked that when he saw such a forest of hands raised in response to Pt. Malaviyaji's appeal for boycott of foreign cloth he was a little apprehensive whether the cloth in Princess Street would be sufficient for them. He hoped that the good men of Bombay would invade next day all the Khaddar shops in the city and exhaust their stock. That would, he said, give impetus to the producers of Khaddar to put in a larger production.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings of the meeting came to a close.

BOMBAY MAKES HISTORY!

—:o:—

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE A. I. C. C.

(BY SPECTATOR.)

What with the political effervescence from the South, the bombshells from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and the attempt to drag the country to the pre-non-co-operation days, all expectations have been set at nought by the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which concluded its session on Saturday. It can be pronounced without fear of any serious contradiction that this meeting has opened a new chapter in the Congress' fight for Swaraj. The resolutions passed on the opening day and those of the following day show, if any such proof were needed, that the Indian National Congress meant nothing but business when it presented its ultimatum to the British Government at Calcutta last December.

It is, indeed, by the just intervention of Providence that a split which was considered to be inevitable has been averted in the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee would not have been true to itself and to the country if it had in any way countenanced the devitalising proposals of the Tamil Nadu Congress leaders. The opposition, the wide-spread opposition to those proposals, were natural and it was only wisdom that those leaders should retract their steps from the path of revolt. And wisdom did prevail in the end! Mr. Sayamurti made it quite clear in the statment he made before the All-India Congress Committee that the opposition to Tamil Nadu proposal had been very considerable and hence he and his party were not at all anxious to create a controversy which might prejudice the real fight that they were all waging against the bureaucracy. The Viceregal announcement was also in small measure responsible for this move.

MAHATMA'S LEAD.

Apart from this the most important resolutions which are calculated to effect a complete reorientation of the Congress programme are those of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Shri Prakash. The Mahatma has cast off his self-imposed seclusion and has again expressed by implication his readiness to lead the country. His lead means elimination of inertia and fallacious dynamites which only end in smoke. His resolution, therefore, was as simple as he himself is. The reorganisation scheme which he presented before the Committee if carried out would create an irresistible force which, as he himself said, would make it impossible for the Viceroy to promulagate repressive measures or to insult the popular President of the Assembly. Mr. Shri Prakasha, however, only completed the objective of the Mahatma's scheme when he made the House accept, with modification the recommendations of the U. P. Political Conference held at Farukabad. It is nothing but a definition of the exact position of the toiling and exploited masses of the country under the "State that is to be." What was hitherto left vague has been explicitly stated now and there is the definite policy which the Congress is pledged to follow and upder which all the available national energy can be focussed for organised battle for Freedom.

PT. MOTILAL UNFURLS NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT B. P. C. C. OFFICE

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, performed an imposing ceremony on Sunday morning when in the presence of a distinguished gathering he hoisted the National Flag at the premises of the Bombay Provincial Committee.

AN OUTRAGE ON INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

In asking Pt. Motilal to address a few words regarding the significance of the National Flag, Mr. J. B. Patel, Vice-President of the Bombay P. C. C., reminded the gathering of an incident which occurred in England where the National Flag of India was trampled upon by an English Police Constable. Had such a thing occurred, he said, in the case of the Union Jack, Britishers would have held hundreds of public meetings to condemn the outrage. In India they had not yet realised the importance of the National Flag.

DIGNITY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL FLAG.

Pt. Motilal, in a Hindi speech, dwelt upon the dignity and the significance of the national flag. There were numerous instances in the history, he went on to say, of patriots giving their lives for the protection of the National Flag. Proceeding, Panditji observed that the National Flag was an emblem of the honour and self-respect of a nation. Insult to the flag was insult to the nation. Only on the previous day, he said, the A. I. C. C. had passed a resolution asking the country to make every effort to strengthen the Congress organisation. The strength of the Congress was the strength of the National Flag. The national flag stood for the unfettered freedom of a nation. Panditji asked his audience to preserve the dignity of the National Flag even at the cost of their lives.

Babu Rajendra Prasad made a brief, Hindi speech in the course of which he appealed to Indians to be prepared for the battle of the national flag when it would come. They had to see that the flag that was once unfurled would ever remain flying.

LATE SIR ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE

—:o:—

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 25.

"The spirit of Sir Ashutosh, the founder of the Postgraduate department, was the spirit of freedom and freedom must belong to his greatest work. There should be freedom to adapt itself to the growing needs of the time and also freedom not to stand aloof from the rest of the University organisations, but to gather them together into great and glorious organic unity," declared Dr. U. S. Urquhart, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, presiding over the fifth death anniversary of Mukherjee this evening, at the Calcutta University Institute.

Dr. C. V. Raman criticised the present University policy which he said was not in conformity with the spirit of Sir Ashutosh.—A. P.

EXTENSION OF LIFE OF ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Mr. Jayakar Interviewed

BOMBAY, May 26.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in a statement to the Press on the extension of the life of the Assembly says:—

"The long delayed announcement of the Governor-General regarding the Legislative Assembly election will be received by a large section of the public with feelings of relief. The Viceroy has done well in deciding to extend the life of the Assembly. I would have even preferred some definite statement about the period of the extension. Those, who have seen the present consitution in working order, will agree that it is pure agony to prolong its duration or to call into existence another Assembly under its operation.

THE ELECTION ISSUE.

In my opinion, it is desirable that the enactment of the new constitution should be expedited and the next Assembly called into existence under its provisions. But, if it is not possible for the Viceroy definitely to say so, at this stage, then the next best thing is to require that the constitutional issue, meaning thereby the nature and quantum of the future constitutional advance in India, should be clearly brought before the country as an election issue, as soon as it is ripe. It seems to me best that that question should be the sole-basis on which the next Legislative Assembly is brought into existence. The issue is really so vital that, even if the elections had, in their ordinary course, been held in November next, another election was inevitable, immediately after the issue was decided by the Government. This would have meant a short tenure of life possibly of a few months, for the Assembly, brought into existence by elections held in next November.

THANKS FOR SPARING COUNTRY FROM ELECTION PASSIONS.

Having regard to the expenditure, bitterness and other passions which elections cause at present in India, a considerable section of the public will regard it as a positive advantage that the country has been spared all these, just for the sake of a few months. One effect of the announcement will be that the major political parties in India will now have more time to consolidate their position on the constitutional issue, and to bring their views and activities into greater accord, if they wish to do so. If this is done, the country may find itself more united and also better prepared to express its will, when the Government presents the issue for its verdict. The question is then sure to assume a reality and piquancy, which it lacks at present. I feel certain that any Legislative Assembly elected in such an atmosphere will be more homogeneous and effective than the one which would have been brought into existence by the November elections."—A. P.

PEER INCURS THE EMPIRE WRATH

—:o:—

FOR NOT JOINING SHOPPING MOVEMENT

SYDNEY, May 25.

Lord Stonehaven is in limelight because he declined the request of the Empire Shopping Week Committee for a message commending to the people of the Dominion the significance of the observance of the Empire movement.

Provoked by this refusal to join in the Empire Day celebration, the Sydney "Guardian" editorially commented: "Lord Stonehaven is too superior a person. Not even Royalty have declined so far to associate with Empire movements. Lord Stonehaven has already shown that he regards himself as superior to the Australians. He now evidently regards himself superior to the Empire."

To this Lord Stonehaven replied speaking at Empire Day dinner. His Lordship said: "I am accused of being superior. I cannot help being superior."—Free Press Beam Service.

Film-Free Teeth
are white and sparkling

They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-23-29

Full of life

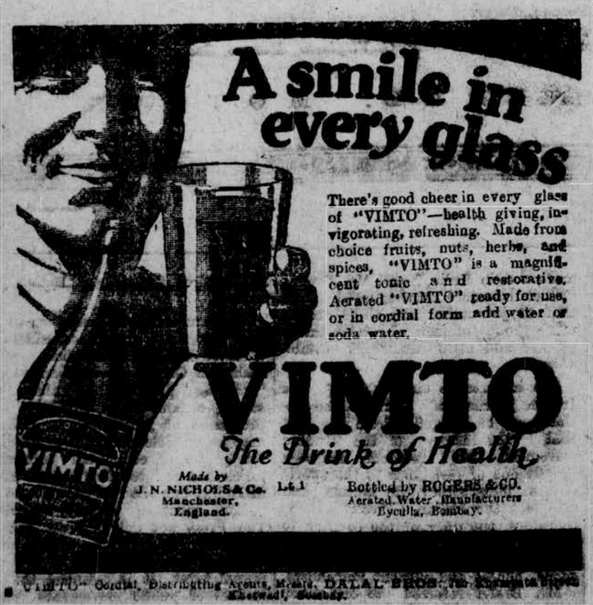
ROMPING, running, happy children, are full of life and boundless energy thanks to Horlick's Malted Milk. Mother knows the power of Horlick's to build up brain and body—to ward off chills and restore vitality to over-tired little systems.

Give the children Horlick's for health and happiness—morning, noon and night.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.



A smile in every glass

There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO

The Drink of Health

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Ltd. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS., 120 Khadilka Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 6).

other are not in a position to begin learning the language in India should make up their mind to come to Germany four or five months before the commencement of the terms. The winter term begins in October and the summer term in April.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

Apart from the course in German for foreign students provided by the university and the facilities for obtaining private lessons, the Ministry of Education is willing to make for Indian students if they come in batches of fifteen or twenty, special, convenient and highly advantageous arrangements which will extend not only to the teaching of German but also to lodging and boarding and subsequently also to the obtaining of admission into the institutions which they want to join. In this case the students immediately on their arrival will be lodged as paying guests in good families in Potsdam near Berlin and taught German on an average three hours a day. Over and above the lessons in the accepted sense of the term, the students will also have excellent opportunities for conversations, so that they will be able to learn the language pleasantly, easily and quickly. Opportunities will also be provided for outdoor exercises and other recreations. By this arrangements, freshers will not only be saved from the trauble of hunting for rooms and teachers, but also from the danger of falling into the pitfalls of a large and new town, the language of which is unfamiliar to them.

Indian students pursuing their studies in England can also make use of this arrangement to study German during the vacation. For them it provides an excellent opportunity for learning a new and an exceptionally important language and seeing a new country. At the end of three or three and a half months' stay they can go back or if they desire and also provided they possess the other qualifications join either immediately or at a subsequent date German universities. At all events at the end of their stay they would know German sufficient to be able to read books and converse easily. The knowledge thus acquired they can preserve and improve by independent work.

THE COST.

It is not demanded that only students who possess the same educational qualifications or intend to take the same or allied lines after learning German should form a batch. The main thing is that they should arrive in a group or groups of fifteen to twenty. In order that this condition is fulfilled it is necessary that the students should report themselves sufficiently in advance to a central organisation (in the case of Indian students from England to an organisation in London and of students from India to one in India) interested in this work and also to our office in Berlin.

As regards the question of expenses, boarding and lodging will come up to 180 marks a month and for extra expenses one ought to allow seventy marks, so that the total amount required will be 250 marks or £12-10-0 a month.

We hope that Indian students both from England and India will not fail to take advantage of this arrangement which has worked successfully and satisfactorily with Chinese and Turkish students.

Berlin, 8th May, 1929.
Indian Information Bureau.

GENERAL MOTORS AND FOKKER AIRPLANES

FORTY THOUSAND SHARES PURCHASED BY THE CORPORATION

A recent development indicating the rapid expansion of aviation is the interest evinced in its growth by other large manufacturing industries. The latest new-comer into the field is the General Motors Corporation which has acquired 40 per cent interest, amounting to 40,000 shares, in the Fokker Aviation Corporation, of America.

In payment General Motors will turn over to the Fokker Corporation all the capital shares of the Dayton Wright Company, whose assets are the McCook Field Dayton Ohio patents relating to aviation and cash assets totalling nearly 2 crores of rupees. Mr. Anthony Fokker, one of the world's greatest airplane designers and builders, continues in charge of the engineering and designing section, but the present personnel will be supplemented by additional General Motors staff.

The Fokker airplanes enjoy a great reputation throughout the world for fine design, reliability and manufacture. In order to keep pace with the demand the Fokker Corporation has recently put into operation the first unit of a new factory at Glendale, West Virginia, with the purpose of producing the highest quality of aircraft at the lowest cost by using the most modern of production methods. The new building programme comprises 200,000 square feet of floor space at Glendale, which gives a good idea of the magnitude of the present undertaking.

The Corporation is now producing the model F-40-A with an 80-ft. wing, and will later manufacture a still larger type with a 100-ft. wing. Thus the next unit of the factory will have doors and equipment for handling 150-ft. wings. The airplanes will be employed for carrying over 20 passengers with ample baggage accommodation and will be built for comfort and speed. The new airplanes will cover the distance from New York to San Francisco in about 24 hours, the journey at present taking 36 hours.

HOW TO BECOME TENANT LANDLORDS

A SCHEME THAT BENEFITS CLERKS

In commemoration of the "Empire Day" a special meeting was convened in the Municipal Corporation Hall by the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, in order to promote a most attractive and developing Housing Scheme, so as to meet the requirements of petty clerks, senior clerks and subordinate officers, serving in the Improvement Trust, and the Bombay Municipality, though the advantages of this pioneer Housing Scheme would eventually be derived by the employees of the Bombay Port Trust, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway offices.

At the outset, Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, the Organising Secretary of the "Non-official ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute, remarked, that the services of Mr. R. H. A. Delves, as well as of Mr. Clayton, I. C. S. late Municipal Commissioner and of Mr. Mackison, late Special Engineer of the Bombay Municipality would ever be appreciated by the grateful tenants, representing the lower-middle and upper-middle classes in Bombay, for their endeavour to promote a most beneficial Housing Scheme, not yet started in India; as the Tenant Copartnership Housing Scheme, inaugurated by Mr. James P. Orr, I. C. S. in 1915, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, for a number of years, was proved to be far from satisfactory and quite unsuitable to the middle-class tenants, there being no provision for tenant-ownership system, under the existing Co-operative Act.

BIRMINGHAM HOUSING — SYSTEM.

That is why, Municipal-aided Housing Scheme, deserved the support of all the Corporators, the members of the Legislative Council, as well as of the lower-middle and upper-middle class of tenants of Bombay, as they could now hope to be landlords on "Birmingham Housing System," in 20 years, by paying a fixed rent, and live in the municipal area of Bombay city, instead of migrating to the suburbs, and thus cease to be voters and also cease to take active part in the Bombay municipal affairs.

Concluding Mr. Kulkarni said, that with the help of Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. Framji Biliar and Mr. Gajanan Mhatre, he was now in a position to inaugurate the Tenants' (Insurance) Housing Scheme to benefit the Improvement Trust and the municipal employees, drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month; and that was, to invest one-fifth of the cost of the Building, instead of the one-third, there being a substantial security of the life policy of the Tenant-landlord, duly assigned to the Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust or to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, after making Departmental arrangements to pay off the monthly premium from the employees' own contribution to the Provident Fund and its subsequent accumulation, whereby, the tenant-landlord, would be making provision of ownership-Housing, for his dependants, even after his premature death, and this system of Insurance and arrangements to pay off the premium, and of investment of one-fifth cost of the building, would not be an extra expense and burden to the employee where the position of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust would be strengthened, by assigning the policy, as an additional security, in spite of the land and the building, being mortgaged for advancing four-fifth of the cost of the building, as the Bombay Municipality, would be responsible for raising Municipal Housing Debentures at not more than 5 per cent interest per annum. In short there would be a great demand for the vacatn land of the Municipality and of the Improvement Trust, for building ownership houses, whereby the municipal revenue would be developed. The President, then, explained his scheme which was highly appreciated.

The meeting was then brought to a close amidst the best wishes for the success of this pioneer movement in India, and after a hearty vote of thanks being proposed by Mr. R. M. Nadkarny, Head Clerk of the Improvement Trust.

THE IDLER'S A. I. C. C.

(BY S. V.)

The air was charged with the electricity of nervous excitement and the dust-leaden leaves of the dwarfish, dark trees in the compound seemed to be rustling to the pressure of general ampere.

The great scene was laid inside the four walls (and not three walls as the orthodox stage technique would require), the stage prepared to perfection, lights arranged. The People's Jinnah Hall looked at its best and unquestionably more respectable. The wooden platform creeked audibly, the gallery groaned, yards of white Khaddar, both ironed and unironed, clean and soiled, added on lustre. The scene was as perfect as may be expected or imagined. The atmosphere was as electric inside.

ON AND OFF STAGE.

But the showman knows his tricks of the trade as well as the carpenter and the stage-manager and, what is more, does not care who knows of his professional cynicism. One preferred the outside to the inside. One liked to gloat over the actors off-stage than when they acted their several parts, prompted and unprompted under the limelight, but according, invariably, to the approved manner. The steps of that Hall and the compound with that battered-looking wall, were more interesting than the august Hall itself.

It was a day for the well-advertised cast, busibodies, 'poseurs' and idlers. On the stage they sat like minor Pharaohs and mannequins (and no offence to the fair-ones either), whispered in each other's ears, nodded, winked, rose up, bent in the waist, looked easy, put the mask on and off, pursed their lips or puffed them, arranged their 'kurtas' and adjusted their 'sarees' (no offence again!)—in short, they looked as they are expected to, and do usually, look, on such occasions.

It was hot. The little fans raced sustainedly. It was hot, hot. Time enough for the meeting, somebody said. There was general agreement. But where's Jawaharlal, somebody demanded sternly, challengingly and somebody else added—"and his Roman pater?" It was a sweet-looking youth said that and he was mutely reprimanded by his neighbours. He met the glare nonchalantly through his horn-rimmed glasses and tried to look mischievous. A volunteer approached with an awkward step looking as if his Khaddar uniform, none too sweet not to say tidy, weighed several hundredweights. A hush fell on the assembly and somebody crowed "Motilal". "Motilalji", his neighbour corrected him Smiles-wise and everybody turned his head and demanded instantaneous production of "Motilalji". The din was really impossible.

THE PASSING SHOW.

Out in the compound, a be-spectacled little man was striding, his step redeemed by a touch of rakish braggadocio—of self-confidence. A sardonic smile shone on his tight, rather thick lips. He wore an antiquated parody of what may be hazardously described as jacket. A press-camera followed his footsteps. He stopped. He was posing. Shuffling feet passed by him, whispers shot in his direction, the sardonic smile darkened. "Thank you", said the photographer closing his camera.

A perspiring young lady who looked as slovently as she could and affected a weary hunch was chatting with a young man: or, more truthfully, she was flirting. The sleeves of her Khaddar blouse hung limp and desperate. She put her weight on her other leg. She showed her teeth. The young man grinned in chorus. Another young man joined the pair. He was vibrating and his hand-shake looked more a revolver-shot than the graceful act of social symbolism that it is supposed to be. He shot a dozen men. He bagged two ladies. He lunged forward on the balls of his feet, but had not the pugilist's little droop in the shoulder. He had a small head. The trousers he wore looked much too big for him. One suspected they came from the wardrobe of Jack Dempsey.

Motor-cars stopped showing out the stars. The gallery on the steps clapped. The stars posed, of course. The great Panditji from Allahabad came; the august Ansari from Delhi stepped out. The Pandit looked stern. His toga was stiff and menacing. He looked like Brutus. "One more, please", the cameraman begs. "Oh, any number", the slightly parting, patrician lips hiss out.

The young lady with the flushed, full cheek and the affectation of hunch stops her chatter. She straightens herself up. The drop-scene goes up.....

PALGHAR AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE

The Palghar Taluka Shetkari Parishad will hold its session at Palghar in the commpound of Mr. Dasharathsing Hirasingh's Bunglow, on June 2, at 12 p.m., Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar will preside.

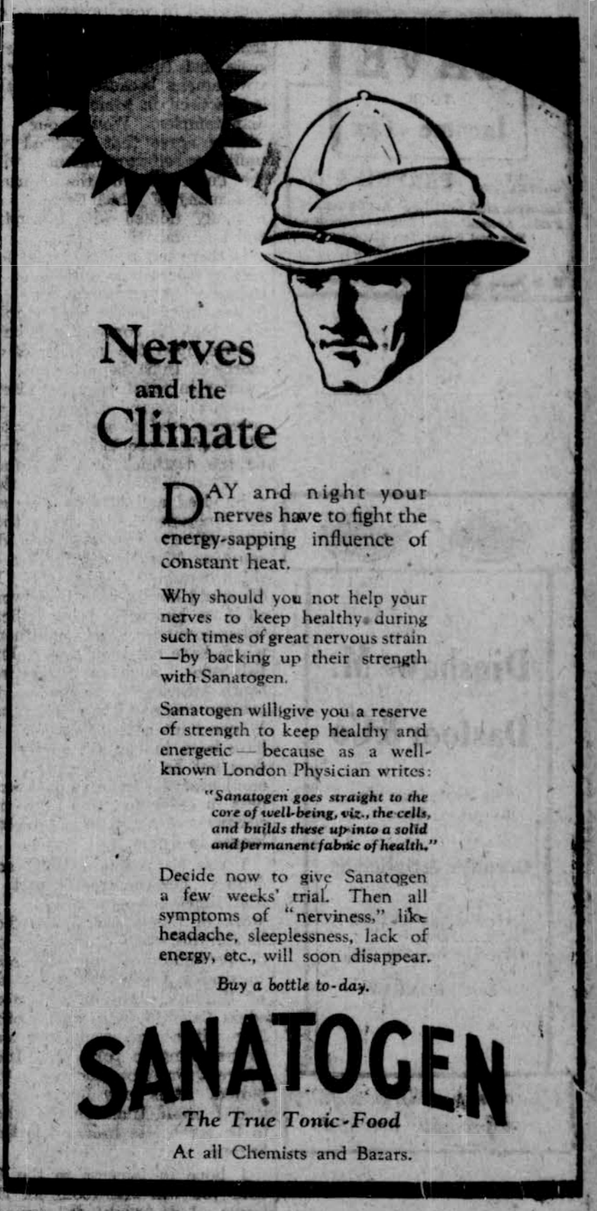
Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.



Nerves and the Climate

DAY and night your nerves have to fight the energy-sapping influence of constant heat.

Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic—because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazars.

ASTROLOGY *The Biggest Astrological Society of India.*

For Horoscope, Thikuji, and foretelling of all kinds, please drop a line to-day for a free prospectus. Highly spoken of by Nawabs, Zamindars, Advocates, Vakils, Accountants-General, Judges of the High Court and many other eminent men.

DHANADA TALISMAN: Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and it will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Copy of Guarantee-letter for refund of price is supplied with Kavacha. Price Rs. 7-10.

Apply to President:—B. K. BHUTTACHARJI, Jyotirbhusan, P.T.S.
All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
Head Office:—105 (C), Grey Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta, Phone: B.B. 3685.
Telegrams:—"Astrologers," Calcutta.

Widen the Field of your Business and Increase the Sales of your Goods by Advertising in

"SWARAJYA"

The leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and advertisement rates apply to:—

MANAGER, SWARAJYA,
40, Broadway, MADRAS.

ASTHMA

No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAN, Ballabhgarh. (Faridpur.)

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
H. P. Baria Building, Fydbeny, Bombay

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co
The Original and Leading Firm of
Occulists & Opticians
71, Esplanade Road,
Opp. The Bombay Club,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

Presidency Provident & General
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.
No Medical Examination.
We issue policies on female lives also.
Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

Get Employed!
Don't be unemployed. If you don't know what to do, read that well-known book CONSULTATORY by S. J. Singh, M.A., which gives details about ALL the avenues where one can employ himself. It is issued in 3 big volumes and priced at Rs. 10/- only (V. P. extra). Order NOW from:—
S. J. SINGH & CO., MUTTRA, 2
List of Contents sent free upon request.
R. 1582

RETORT TO MISS MAYO

—:o:—

RETIRED BRITISH OFFICER'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN MORALITY

—:o:—

"NEW STATESMAN" ON "DUNG-EATING" HINDUS

The following correspondence appears in the "New Statesman", London of May 4:—

To the editor of "The New Statesman."

Sir—Is not the suggestion contained in your reviewer's criticism of Miss Mayo's book rather unfair? Your reviewer suggests that India is unfit for self-government because immorality is practised in some of the Indian temples. Would your reviewer agree that England was unfit for self-government when the Tudors closed the monasteries, many of which were admittedly riddled with corruption and immorality?

Is there not a danger of our getting the whole question of Indian self-government out of focuss owing to the lurid emphasis that is constantly being thrown upon the question of sex morals? India is, after all, a country in which poverty, misery, overcrowding and disease are extreme and almost unchecked. We English people have controlled the destinies of that unhappy sub-continent for more than a hundred and fifty years, and the ignorance and poverty there is appalling. Surely—even discounting Miss Mayo's rather lurid accounts—it looks as if India could hardly have been worse off if we had never been there. Other countries and continents which have not been under English rule, such as Turkey and South America, have made far greater progress than India has. Whose fault is that? Since we have been in control, surely it does not lie in our mouth to emphasise the Indian's backwardness in order to prove how necessary it is for us to remain still longer in India.

I was six years in India as a doctor. For the greater part of that time I was actively at work in Calcutta and elsewhere in carrying on a campaign for the prevention of venereal disease. Inevitably I saw the worst side of Hindu civilisation. I worked in Calcutta, Agra and other large cities, and spent long leaves travelling in parts of India where I was not officially employed. It is only fair to say that I found India on the whole to be much less immoral than Europe.

I hope in fairness to the Indian you will find room for this letter. I do think it smacks of hypocrisy to forget that the climate, the earlier maturity, the shorter expectation of life, and the deprivation of all other means of pleasure, owing to the extreme poverty of the masses of India, makes all the difference when one speaks of immorality in that unhappy country. We are told that of the three hundred millions in India, the vast majority do not know what it is to have even once a year a really substantial and wholesome meal!

Is not poverty the question that we should tackle, and not devote ourselves to railing at Indian "immorality"? Of course accounts of immorality anywhere—real or exaggerated—can be profitably exploited in a Puritan country such as the United States.

During my six years in India I must have visited many hundreds of temples. I spoke the language fairly fluently, and for a short time I was acting Governor of the jail, and had opportunities for seeing and hearing a good deal that tourists do not. Only on rare occasions did I ever see any dancing girls in the temples. These Temple Maidens, or Devadasis as they are called, appeared to be extremely happy and well cared for. Possibly they were immoral, but at least they were well fed and cheerful, and it is comparatively rare to see that in India. India's "morals" will improve when she is less poverty-stricken and life there is less precarious.

—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR OSBURN.
Late Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Army Medical Corps.

Paris, April 30th.

(The word "immorality" is Col. Osburn's, it was not used at all in our review. Certainly no government has any right to concern itself with private "immorality" in the ordinary meaning of that word. We referred, as Miss Mayo refers, to the abominations of child-wifehood and child-widowhood (which presumably cannot be described as "immoral" at all) and to the temple brothels which Mr. Gandhi has so vehemently denounced. Certainly the existence of these things is not a reason why a nation should not govern itself if it is capable of doing so, but it a very strong reason why it should not do so *within the British Empire*. That Turkey has "advanced" more rapidly than India is certainly due to no fault of ours. It may perhapse be broadly attributed to the fact that as a religion, Mohammedanism is incomparably superior to the dung-eating, brothel-keeping practices of that vile superstition which is known as modern Hinduism.—Ed. N.S.)

PARSIS AND POLITICS

(Continued from page 6.)

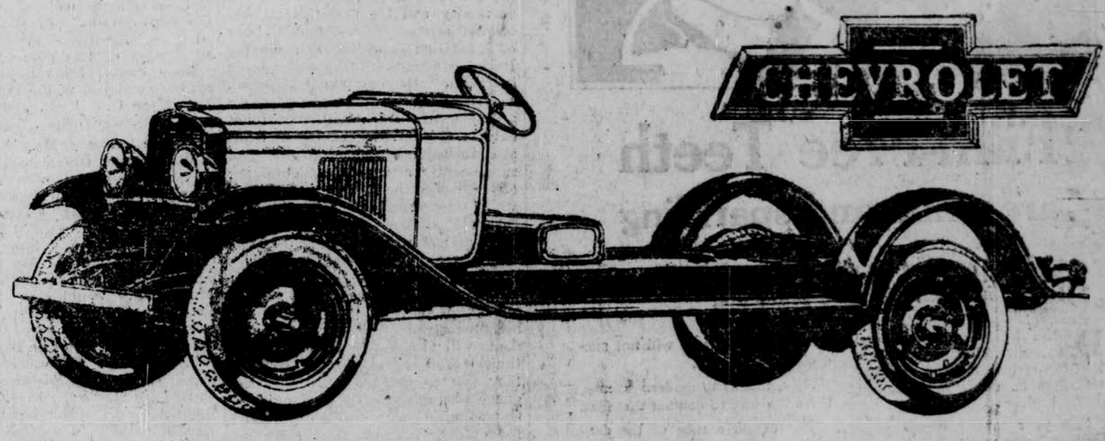
buttress the irate Parsi is too irate to say. But he does not stop there. His passion makes him incoherent—or is it that it endows him with a subtle cunning? Supporting Saklatvala is deliberately identified with backing Communism. Now it is so palpably absurd to impute Communist sympathies ever so slight, to this editor, that only a man made stupid by the intensity of his passion could make himself ridiculous by such a suggestion. It is certainly pathetic from this Parsi's point of view though the very reverse of 'strange,' as he thinks it, "that though the attention of the authorities has been repeatedly drawn to this fact, (i.e. support of Communism), the editor of that journal remains a J. P. and an Honorary Magistrate." This is priceless for selfless patriotism and concern for the stability of the British Empire. But who one may be forgiven for asking, has repeatedly brought this to the attention of the 'authorities?' and why have the said authorities not rewarded the informant with the title that is his heart's desire, or at least dispossessed the *bete noir* of his offending ones?

"A FUNNY BOMB."

About a month or so ago a great English publicist pointed out in an article in the "Times of India," that the salvation of a minority lay in truly serving the interests of the body-politic of which it forms part. Almost identically at the same time, a Parsi devotee of the god of Communalists—for this low-browed god has devotees of all religions, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian and Parsi—advised his co-religionists to organise on communal lines and offer battle to all comers, after the style of the Scotch brave in the Lady of the Lake! The barest commonsense, however, should tell a man who can think two consecutive minutes on the welfare of his own community, that it is vital for a small community, like the Parsis, to lead the way to a 'Disarmament' in communal warfare and not be trapped into an organised inter-communal competition of self-seeking suicidal activities. But the gentleman referred to like a pinchbeck Big Brother—he is greatly exercised by the fact that under the rule of communalism, Parsis cannot become Ministers, and his remedy is more communalism!—calls upon his co-religionists with a voice of thunder to wall themselves in by a two-fold wall of distrust of and an organised preparedness against the whole non-Parsi poulation of India, plus the British Government which it seems has betrayed the Parsis,—for our would-be leader affects an equal distrust, both of non-Parsi India (a small entity) and the British Government.

Now without being a follower of Sak, I may point out that such a bombshell hurled at the British Government does seem 'a funny bomb'! However that may be, I am a 'fearful' man and the prospect of being one of 100,000 waging a war against the whole world (before which the epic of the Seven against Thebes is as nought!) makes my craven heart sink into my boots, and so I close humbly apologetic for not being able to foll[illegible] lead of this great Parsi who combines in himself the prophetic vision of a Dadabhai Naoroji and the lion-heart of a Pherozeshah Mehta.

The
Outstanding Truck
of Chevrolet History



Bigger Payload—The Same Economy.

As the world's largest builders of trucks for goods and passenger work General Motors has produced in the New Chevrolet not only greater power but greater real economy than has ever been offered before. Here is the proof of this statement.

Economy in a truck depends not only on cost-per-mile but on payload and length of life. The New Chevrolet has power and strength which gives it capacity and endurance beyond that of any four cylinder vehicle, yet costs no more than most four cylinder vehicles to run. Only General Motors enormous resources enable such value to be produced. That and the fact that Chevorlet are the only trucks assembled, tested and warranted in Bombay and backed by General Motors Service throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Ask at the nearest dealers for full details of the new models and of the convenient plan of deferred terms on which they can be bought.

Here are some features of the new Chevrolet :—

Greater Speed
32% more power
Two-beam headlamps
Instrument panel lighted
New petrol pump and filter
Automatic accelerator pump
4-speeds forward.

Greater Capacity
7 inches longer wheelbase
Extra low gear for rough roads.
Heavy steel disc wheels
Extra heavy crankshaft
New four-wheel brakes

All at the cost of the Four!

PRICES at ports (Transportation to interior points extra.)

The New Utility Chassis for goods and passengers. Rs. 2,345

The New Commercial Chassis for light deliveries. Rs. 1,775

Any of the following dealers will be pleased to arrange thorough demonstrations free

Bombay Garage, Bombay,
Bombay Garage, Ahmedabad.
Bombay Garage, Nagpur.
Belgaum Motor Works & Transport Co., Belgaum.
Jamnadhar Potdar, Akola, Berar.
Malaviya Brothers and Co., Rajkot, Kathiawar.
Neshirwan & Co., Sirpanj, Indore, C. I.
Raja Cycle and Motor Garage, Ajmere.
Rai Saheb N. S. Rathi, Amraoti, Berar.
Sanghi Brothers, Jodhpur, Rajputana.
Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Kolhapur.
Shrinivas Ballishanlal, Khamgaon, Berar.
Sholapur Motor Stores, Sholapur.
Trilochanlal Brothers, Dharwar.
P. G. Virginear, Margao, Goa.

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS.

C. T. 18

MANUFACTURED BY GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

JOURNALISM IN INDIA

—:o:—

DUTY OF LEADERS

The "Tribune" writes—

The presidential address of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, at the Karnatic Journalists Conference is a pronouncement of considerable importance not only to those connected with journalism in this country but to the public at large. The conditions in which a journalist works concern not only him personally but the public as a whole, because they affect the quality and character of his work which has a vital bearing on the intellectual, material and moral advancement of the entire community. It is, therefore, a matter of national importance that journalists should not be compelled to live and work under conditions which lower their efficiency and prevent them from putting forth what is best in them for the service of humanity. Lord Morley, who was himself an eminent journalist and a distinguished man of letters, has described Literature, in which term he includes journalism, as the most deceitful, the most dangerous and the most seductive of professions. If this is true of journalism in the West, where it is a well-established and well-organised profession, it is true in an even greater degree of India where journalist are subject to greater dissabilities and more serious hardships. "There is no other profession in India," said Mr. Brelvi, "which is more unorganised than that of journalism and there are no other groups of men who work under greater and more numerous disabilities."

The importance and value of the Indian journalists' work to the nation may be judged from the fact that "the history of the Indian movement for freedom has been largely one of resistance to the efforts of the bureaucracy to muzzle and cripple the Indian Press." It is, therefore, the duty of the country to strengthen the Press and help in the production of independent, courageous, honest and efficient journalists.

Mr. Brelvi referred to one other matter of considerable importance to the dignity and purity of the profession the communal taint which has lowered the tone of Indian journalism.

We commend the admonition of Mr. Brelvi to the earnest consideration of those Indian journalists, whom Mahatma Gandhi once described as a "walking plague." If there is a strong organisation to control the profession of journalism in India, it may be possible partially to eradicate the poison of communal separatism which has polluted this sacred calling in India; but the real antidote to this poison must be sought elsewhere. The Press not only *forms* but also *reflects* public opinion; and in order to purge our newspapers of the communal taint, it is essential that the leaders of public movements should fully co-operate with them in eradicating this evil, which is eating into the vitals of our national life.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Effects of Flow of Gold to New York

LONG SIDE FAVOURED OWING TO SMALL RESERVES

In the following weekly cotton review, dated 7th inst., Messrs. Newall & Clayton of Liverpool discuss the raw cotton situation in the light of several recent economic developments:—

The daily range of fluctuations in the October position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday 30th April	9.86	9.74
Wednesday, 1 May	9.85	9.69
Thursday, 2 May	10.00	9.90
Friday, 3 May	9.94	9.84
Saturday, 4 May	10.00	9.96
Monday, 6 May	10.06	9.96
To-day's Price	A year ago	
Oct. 9.80	Oct. 10.88	

The downward trend of values, influenced by the favourable character of Southern weather and crop news during April was checked during the past week by less optimistic reports from the Belt. Rainfall was excessive and temperatures too cool in the Central and Eastern States, and in Texas sandstorms caused sufficient damage to the young plants to make considerable replanting necessary. These advices stimulated a good deal of short covering and some new buying which lifted prices just over the 10d. level, but the reaction was not fully held as sentiment has again become unsettled by more favourable weather forecasts and confirmation of heavy fertilizer sales during the past few weeks.

The outlook for the new crop can be described as slightly less favourable as a result of the past week's weather but generally prospects can be considered about equal to normal. Some replanting will be necessary in the Northern parts of the Belt owing to extremely low temperatures, and in Texas as a result of sandstorms but elsewhere crop progress is fairly satisfactory. Garside reports weevil emergence very heavy in Texas, and that early Cotton in the Southern sections of this State has already been damaged. In Oklahoma however, infestation is light and farmers are planting heavily in the hope of light weevil damage. The heavy fertilizer sales during the past five weeks are believed to bring the total to date very close to last year's figure and point to a planted acreage of around 49 million acres.

Trade reports generally are less satisfactory. The world-wide demand for textiles is not covering current production, and although mill activity is being maintained some curtailment is probable in the near future unless the demand improves. Dear money, the unsettled question of German reparation payments, and the coming General Election in this country are undoubtedly affecting the flow of trade and America is beginning to fear that the credit situation due to the over-inflation of Stocks, and the flow of gold to New York may seriously threaten her export trade, as other countries will be unable to finance their normal purchases of American agricultural products this year.

European and Oriental spinners are still using Indian Cotton in place of American on a freer scale. Indian growths are selling on a relatively cheap basis compared with American, due to the heavy stocks in Bombay (1,304,000 bales against 1,147,000 bales a year ago) and to the continuation of the mill strike in that city. Other outside growths such as Brazilian, Peruvian, Sudan and African are also competing keenly with American as the total visible supply of these Cotton is about 150,000 bales larger than at this time last year.

The American crop however still maintains its dominance as the principal price factor and the world value of Cotton will be assessed mainly by the character of the reports received from the South during the next few months. As weather conditions control the yield per acre, it is futile to take any decided stand at present, but we are inclined to favour the long side on depressed markets purely on account of the relatively small reserves with which we will enter the new season making a good production this year a necessity.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The enquiry from abroad has been fairly satisfactory and India and China have bought fair lines of light cloths white shirtings and fancies, and there has been some improvement in the turnover for Near East and Central and South America. Given stability in the raw material many traders consider the output encouraging. American yarns have been sold moderately, but margins still leave a lot to be desired. In the Egyptian section prospects are slowly improving.

Germany.—Spinners curtailing further but not as much as expected.

France.—Spinners not quite moving output but maintaining high activity.

Czecho Slovakia.—Spinners carrying large stocks of yarn and contemplating 10 per cent. curtailment.

Poland.—Spinners curtailing heavily.

Japan.—Trade improved following abandonment of Chinese boycott.

America.—Movement of goods slow, but little recession in mill activity from the high levels of recent months yet indicated. Cloth sales for the week below production.

EGYPTIAN MARKETS.

The upward reaction in the American market and more favourable advices from the Bolton district imparted a steadier tone in the market during the week and on balance prices show a slight appreciation.

Sentiment generally is still bearish based on the belief that with the addition of the Sudan crop supplies of Egyptian varieties will be more than ample to meet the trade demand until the end of the present season.

Alexandria reported that the principal bull operator who received 64,000 cantars on the first May tender is still heavily long of both the May and July positions and the market looked oversold by weak speculative interests.

The question of a tariff on imports of foreign Cottons into America is still a matter of importance, but so far no news has come to hand to give any idea of the intentions of the American Government in this respect.

With regard to the outlook for Sakellaridis and Upper prices we can anticipate no influence likely to move prices in either direction to any extent for the near future, and we think the next major move will be determined by the progress of the new crops.

STATISTICS.

The quantity of Cotton brought into sight last week is given as 89,000 bales against 168,000 bales at the same time last year. The visible supply of Cotton for the world shows a decrease of 211,000 bales against a decrease of 85,000 bales at the same time last year. Of American there is a decrease of 189,000 bales against a decrease of 97,000 bales last year. The world's spinners' takings are given as 278,000 bales against 265,000 bales at the same time last year.

The quantity of cotton cloth and yarn exported from Liverpool during the week ending 3rd May, 1929, is given as follows:—Cloth 37,186,000 square yards; Yarn 460,000 lbs.

Latest Commercial News

New York, May 25.

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points and a further decline of 5 points was added on selling influenced by favourable weather. However at the decline there was steady short covering which in conjunction with trade buying recovered the decline and prices closed at a rise of 2 points.

On Monday, the 27th instant. Broach July/August is expected to open at Rs. 334-0-0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 25.

	To-day's Closing.
July	18.58
October (New Contract)	18.47
December	18.59
January	18.57
March	18.73
Middling Spot	19.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 25.

July	18.59
October	18.42
Middling Spot	18.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 25.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil Bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed to-day May 25th.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 25.

Silver.—Market is Quiet.

Spot	25
Forward	— 25

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 25.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, May 25.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loan	4-1/2 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 25.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-5/8
T.T. Brussels on Lonodon	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	34.22
T.T. Milan on London	92.65
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.11
T.T. London on Pragne	163.71

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 25.

Demand Bills 484.50

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 25.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 38/8 May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 38/- May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 41/9 Afloat. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karach, Parcels, 49/- July. S'ment. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt. 11/10-1/2

Oct/Dec. per cwt. 12/-

C. & F. Bombay.

July/Sept. per cwt. 11/11-3/4

C. & F. Karachi.

July/Sept. per cwt. 12/0-3/4

LONOON RUBBER.

London, May 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 11d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 25.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £8:7:6 May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:17:6 May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapseed, Toria, ton. £18:18:9 May. S'ment. Value.

LINSEED

London, May 25.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17:7:6 May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £17:7:6 June. July. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La. Plata, C. I. F., ton. £15:15:0 May. June. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18:12:6 May/June. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, May 25.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/7-1/2 July. Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/10-1/2 Sept. Dec. Delivery. Value

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 25.

Hatimura, Hamming, London.
Varela, Filztierbert, Busreh.
Karapara, Miller, Durban.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
C|Derby, Jones, Liverpool.
Schonfels, Hickel, Bhaunager.

DEPARTURES.

May, 26.

Ockenfels, Weyhansen, Hamburg.
Duchess D'Aosta, Verboo, Trieste.
Jalapa, Larson, New York.
Massilia, Mathews, Liverpool.

S.S. "Hatimura":—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer "Hatimura", arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Varela":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varela", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "City of Derby":—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer "City of Derby", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Schonfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Schonfels", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhawnager, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Ockenfels":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Ockenfels", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Duchess D'Aosta":—The Loyal T. Coy.'s steamer "Duchess D'Aosta," sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. "Jalapa":—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer "Jalapa", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Massilia":—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "Massilia", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. "Pilsna":—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer "Pilsna," is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	245/50	.....
Bengal Fine	240/42	.....
Bengal F. G.	235	220
Sindh-Punjab Fine	240/42	.....
Sindh Punjab F.G.	233/35	220
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	280
Yeotmal Fine	295	270
Arvi Fine	290/95	275
Amraoti Fine	285/90	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280/85	255/60
Mulkapur Fine	270	245
Khandesh Fine	255	235
Muthia Fine	240	220/25
Muthia F. G.	230	215
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	300	265
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	265
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.GS.	290	265
Indore-Ujjain Fine	285	265/75
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285/90	265
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Cambodia	390	
Jinja	470	
Busoga	480	.....

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	530	356,082
Central India	841	361,221
Barsi & Nagar	462	238,487
Hyderabad-Gaorani	186	82,524
Berar	1,010	739,101
Central Provinces	532	371,343
Total Oomras	3,561	2,148,758
Dholera	2,941	145,205
N.-W. Provinces	....	60,744
Rajputana	199	41,917
Sind-Punjab	100	123,349
Broach	319	186,580
Coompta & Dharwar	702	71,958
Westerns-Northerns	143	31,168
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	448	26,914
Persian	....	1,046
American	....	4,408
Egyptian & African	2,135	68,711
Comilla, Burma and others sorts	....	10
Total	10,548	2,911,373

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 23rd May. Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	10,154	717,3g0
Japan & China	16,200	1,344,350
Coast Ports	....	16,982
Up-country by Rail	....	99,804
Afloat in Harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	56,453
Total	26,354	2,235,029

THE WEATHER

RAIN IN BURMA AND ASSAM

POONA, May 26.

The Bay monsoon has been active in Tenasserim and has extended feebly into Upper Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and Assam and local in Bengal while a few falls have occurred in North Burma. Local rain has also occurred in Northwest Punjab and West Rajputana with a few falls in West United Provinces Punjab Hills Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. Scattered thundershowers are reported from south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts rainfall are: Tavoy two inches, Amherst Mergui three quarters, Toungoo Yamethin half, Victoria Point Bhamo quarter, Sibsagar Dhubri two, Gauhati Shillong Jalpaiguri one and half, Jessore one, Berhampore half, Tezpur Cox's Bazaar, Burdwan Darjeeling quarter, Meerut half, Bikaner one, Murree, Lyallpur, Bahawalpur, Sonamarg quarter, Mangalore one and half, Mysore and Vellore quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in South Deccan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25/5/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.822 inches (.044 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer of past 24 hours —.021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 94.8 degrees (3.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 82.8 degrees 82.7 degrees (2.5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy equal 10)) 2

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,2000 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 0h. 18 mts. this morning (I.S.T.)

THE PROGRESS OF RATIONALISATION

WHAT IT MEANS

From time to time we have recorded in the *Circular* measures of rationalisation applied to various sections of industry, and the time is now ripe for a general survey of the progress made and the problems arising from actual steps that have been taken; says the monthly Circular of the British Labour Research Department. Rationalisation is a comprehensive term, covering all measures taken by capitalism to reduce the costs of production; as we shall see from actual experience in each separate industry, there are two main forms—

(1) technical improvements covering the extended use of labour-saving machinery, concentration of production on the most efficient plant or concerns, or other methods the effect of which is to reduce the volume of labour employed:

(2) direct reduction of wages, lengthening of hours, speeding up, the breaking down of established working conditions, etc., tending to reduce labour costs.

In almost every actual case, the two forms overlap; that is, the reduction of costs is effected partly by technical improvements and concentration, and partly by direct attacks on labour conditions; in fact, the introduction of worsened conditions is usually the preliminary to technical reorganisation.

Apart from the rationalisation measures within each industry, there are also general measures taken either by the State or capitalist associations in order to help forward rationalisation; for example the Emergency Powers Act and the Trade Union Act, to break working-class resistance; the tightening up of unemployment benefits and poor relief, cuts in education and health services, etc., to reduce overhead costs on "social" services; subsides and guarantees to facilitate the attraction of new capital; and, on the part of capitalist associations, "educational" work such as the Economic League and Rotary Clubs, etc., offer to workers, and the industrial peace propaganda culminating in the Melchett-T.U.C. negotiations.

Finally, there is the question of the transfer of production to overseas countries, where production is cheaper and distribution costs are low, and the process of rationalisation in India, Australia, and other colonies; and the general question of markets and international rivalry.

Scottish Union and National INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCED NON-PROFIT RATES.

These revised rates should prove specially attractive to those requiring a large amount of Life Insurance at a comparatively small cost. These rates will be found to be amongst the lowest in India.

Examples of Annual Premiums per Rs. 1000.

Present Age next Birthday	Policies payable at Death. Premiums ceasing after.			Policies payable at certain age or earlier death.		
	25 years.	20 ears.	15 years.	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
25 years	23 10	29 14	35 12	36 8	30 4	26 10
35 ,,	33 6	37 0	43 12	64 0	47 8	39 8

Apply to Company's Branches at 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta, or 16 Bank Street, Bombay, for quotations for other ages.

A SECOND MARVELLOUS STROKE of the ANGLO - AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES' COLLEGE,

Ratan Bazar, Park Town, MADRAS.

N. Venkatrama Sastri of Government Telegraphs, Trichinopoly, who joined our College on July 31st 1928, Passes Cambridge Senior December 1928 Exam. in 4 Months 10 Days against 2 Years in other Colleges, while no other College or School gets out a single candidate at Madras Centre.

Next Batches Cambridge Senior December 1929 and OXFORD Senior, July 1930, Exams. have started on June 20th—Admissions to students of Pre-Matric or Pre-S. L. C. up to B. A. open till 20th July, 1929, (2) C. S. and O. S. are equal to Indian B. A. for admission to English Degree courses at Colombo, Singapore and in England, (3) We guarantee success where attendance is regular for 5 months. (4) Scholarships and posts guaranteed to successful candidates, (5) Postal tuition our special line (6) Course: fastest in the world; (7) II Batch starts on June 20th—admissions open till July 20th.

Telegrams: ANGLO-AMERICAN, Park Town, Madras.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Re...

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER General Insurance Co., Ltd. is your National Concern.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 27 1929

So it is upto everyi Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

CARRY YOUR LIVES ON YOUR PALMS

Pt. Motilal's Stirring Call

MEANING OF CALCUTTA RESOLUTION

Neither Threat Nor Ultimatum But Offer

PT. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL FOR BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

Mammoth Meeting's Rousing Response

—:o:—

SUBSCRIBE TO MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

Remarkable addresses on the present political situation in the country were delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other Congress leaders who have been in Bombay in connection with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, at a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Pt. Motilal Nehru presiding. It was, indeed, one of the hugest meetings the city had had during the last several years. Long before the time announced for the meeting the citizens had assembled in the Hall in their hundreds and thousands. The magnificent and commodious meeting Hall was literally packed from floor to ceiling, and it is no exaggeration to say that there was not an inch of space in the hall for a single man to stand. Several hundreds of people had to go away disappointed because they could not secure even a standing space either in the Hall or in the gangways.

At one time the onrush of the surging crowds of people became so pressing and irresistible that the smart B. P. C. C. volunteers posted in the Hall found it a very tough job, to maintain anything like order. Such was the enthusiasm of the citizens to hear the President of the Indian National Congress. There was considerable liveliness among the audience throughout the proceedings. Pt. Motilal Nehru and Pt. Malaviya who between themselves engaged the gathering for not less than two hours were in their top form. The speech of the Congress President was the most critical and exhaustive analysis of the present political situation in the country. The logic of his arguments and the persuasiveness of his style went straight to the hearts of the huge gathering that was, all the time he was speaking, hanging on his lips. Pt. Malaviya's silvery eloquence and his touching exhortations made his hearers almost wild with enthusiasm. Thoroughly convinced of the force of the arguments he advanced in making out a case for the complete boycott of foreign cloth, almost all the people present at the meeting gave him a solemn assurance by raising their hands that from that time they would not buy an inch of foreign cloth. Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari also addressed the meeting and exhorted the audience to translate their promise into actions.

Mr. J. B. Patel proposed Pt. Motilal to the chair. He reminded the citizens of Bombay of the nation's resolve which was expressed in the resolution passed by the Calcutta Congress.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

PT. MOTILAL

Pt. Motilal was the recipient of a thundering ovation when he rose to deliver his address. In clear, distinct tones he began: He had been invited by his friends to address them on the present situation in the country. He was there that evening in response to their kind invitation. It seemed to him, that there was very little that he could tell them which they did not know already. Who was there amongst them, he asked, who did not know of the repression that was going on in the country and the recent happenings in the legislatures, to instance only one, the Public Safety Ordinance which was promulgated over the heads of the Assembly and its President? They were aware of the labour troubles in the country. They were also aware of the passing of the Trade Disputes Bill and the exploits of the Simon Commission. They knew all those things and he felt that it was useless to waste their time in describing what was the significance and what might be the ultimate effect of those things on the country. The real point was: what they were going to do to face the situation as it stood.

Proceeding, Pt. Motilal explained to the audience what the Congress was doing to meet the exigencies of the situation. They all knew, he said, that the Congress was preparing to give fight to the forces of repression. The resolve of the Congress was in no sense a threat as some people believed it to be. The resolution of the Calcutta Congress was not meant to be a threat.

NOT AN ULTIMATUM OR A THREAT.

Having regard to the state of affairs in the country, the Calcutta Congress had passed a resolution of which they were well aware. In that resolution the Congress had laid down a programme for the country. A part of that resolution was described by some, and more particularly by Anglo-Indian papers, as an ultimatum or a threat. The Calcutta resolution was the last offer to the British Government to meet the legitimate and the most moderate demand of the Indian people. What that resolution said was that if before the 1st of January next the British Government did not accept the Constitution that had been recommended by the All-Parties' Committee the Congress would take its stand on complete independence and begin to work for it by starting a nation-wide campaign of Non-Coopration and Civil Disobedience. After that date the whole Congress would unite and would no longer wait for adoption of that or any other report but straightway give the battle to the foreign bureaucracy. (Applause.) That was the only way possible. It was a mistake to call this candid declaration of a nation's resolve a threat or an ultimatum. There would be no two opinions in the country after the 1st January 1930. After that day people would unite on one programme and there would be only one ideal before their eyes and that was of Complete Independence and nothshort of it. (Continued cheers.) At present there were some Congressmen who did not favour the idea of demanding Complete Independence just at the moment; while there were others who looked upon the Nehru Constitution as something which was very nearly an equivalent of Independence. Among these latter he could count so great an authority as Mahatma Gandhi. Whatever might be the ideal in words, the true ideal in the minds of every patriotic Indian was complete freedom. (Applause).

TAKE TO INTENSIVE PROGRAMME.

Now the question was how they could get at that ideal. He was before them to tell them that the Congress had laid down the process by which that great ideal could be reached. It was the duty of one and all to take to an intensive propaganda of the programme chalked out by the Calcutta Congress. They had to strengthen their national institution in every way possible. They had to give a proof positive that they were serious about their independence. It was his honest opinion that any discussion on the question of their national goal was beside the point. Nobody would object to their discussing the question purely from the political point of view; but what he felt was that for all practical purposes the adoption of the All-Parties' Report must eventually lead tem to the attainment of complete independence.

For years past, Panditji continued, there had been a cry that the situation in the country was bad. There were some people who thought that the situation could not be anything worse. They all knew it very well that every succeeding year brought with it some fresh cup of misery and sorrow. Every time they wondered and asked if that was the limit, and then submitted to it taking it to be an inevitable state of affairs. Everybody wanted to know why it was so. His own impression and the firm conviction was that it was not to be wondered at if it was so. People believed that the best form of government was a Government which was carried by the consent of the people. His submission was that no government, whether good, bad or indifferent, could be carried on without the consent of the people. (Applause). He would ask them what wonder was there if a most despotic government could be carried on without the consent of the people when the people under that government were so lethargic and inactive as they were? Was there anybody who would say that the British were in India without the consent of the Indian people? If they were not a party either by direct or indirect consent to the continuance of the foreign rule, the Britishers would not be here even for a day. It was not the fault of the foreigners that they should stay in this country till they were driven out of it. It was a truism which everybody understood.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Coming back to the Congress Programme, Pt. Motilal said that the Congress had framed a programme by which the real feelings of the country should be demonstrated to the World and translated into actions. He would assure them that there was nothing in the World that they could do to alter the existing state of things better than following the programme that had been laid down by the Congress. What did the Congress ask them to do, he asked. The programme was a very simple one and within the reach of every one. The first thing that the Congress asked of them was that they should not use any cloth which was not pure Khaddar. Now was that a great sacrifice which the Congress demanded of them? How many people were there who had so sensitive skins, and who on that account would not wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. What right really had they got to ask that this system of government and this repression should cease? Should the repression cease because it was their sweet pleasure that it should be so? Freedom was not for those who did nothing except indulging in big talks. It was for those who carried their lives in their palms to sacrifice them at the altar of freedom when the time would demand such a sacrifice. It was natural that they should be subjected to all sorts of repression, oppression and miseries because they had not got the strength to stand on their own legs.

Panditji then spoke at length about Mahatma Gandhi's resolution adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. The A. I. C. C., he said, had passed a resolution laying down certain percentages in provinces, districts, Tahsils, towns and villages as minimum membership of the Congress organisations. The 31st of December was not very far, and unless they showed their preparedness before that, nothing material was going to be achieved by that time. It was for them to decide whether they would allow the present state of affairs to continue or not. Their efforts alone were going to take them nearer to the goal. They might not all of them resort to non-violent non-cooperation, but where was the difficulty in registered themselves in thousands and lakhs as members of the Congress? It was their sacred duty to carry the message of the Congress throughout the land. That was what the Congress asked every one of them to do. The Congress expected that every Indian who had the love of his country at his heart, whatever school of political thought he might belong to, would help the Congress in its attempt to win independence. They could begin doing their part of the national programme from that very moment and when that part was done they would be rendering a great service to their nation. Panditji asked them to remember that on the one hand they were being promised the grant of a considerable advance in the constitution and side by side there was this repression going on throughout the country.

OPEN YOUR MOUTHS A LITTLE WIDE.

Those who favoured the All-Parties' Report must open their mouths a little wide. The Congress had already adopted that report and asked them to adopt it as their own. Up to 31st December the very minimum that they could do was to work for the Constitution recommended by the All-Parties' Committee. Once that date had passed their modest demand was not granted then there would be no two opinions as regards the goal which they should aim at. Complete independence alone would be that goal.

DOMINION STATUS.

Explaining the position of the country under Dominion Status, Pt. Motilal observed that Dominion Status was not a thing which they could manufacture themselves. It required two parties, one party to give and the other to take. It was a matter of mutual agreement. The Congress resolution was this: if they wanted to keep their connection with Britain, they could keep it in the way in which any respectable country might like to keep it. If the other party was not willing to have that connection on that basis, then they on their part had no halfway house between that connection and complete independence. He would ask them to consider in all seriousness whether there was any alternative action for a subject nation such as they were. The resolution of the Congress was, in his opinion, the fairest proposition that the country had put before Britain. They were ready to accommodate the foreign rulers so far as their self-respect would permit them and not beyond that. Surely they were not going to permit the Simon Commission to lay down the constitution for them. Continuing, Panditji said: "We are asking Britain there is a thing which is in your gift. That is Dominion Status. It is for you to say whether you give it or not. What is the alternative? Either with you or without you. That is the whole position so far as the demand of Dominion Status is concerned.

STAND AS ONE MAN.

Coming to your part of the work I can say only this: unless you stand as one man and unless there is some expression of national will and unless there is enough strength in you to give a concrete form to that will, you are not going to achieve anything. I remember well what the British statesman used to say at the time when the country launched upon a programme of Non-Cooperation. Many of them said that if this movement succeeded they could not contemplate what would happen to British rule in India. Opportunities do not come often. They come on occasions which are very rare. In the years 1921-22-23 there was an opportunity in your way but you failed to take advantage of it. Once again that opportunity has come to you. It is now for you whether to avail yourselves of that opportunity or not. I ask you to conceive what will be your fate if you refuse to be benefited by this opportunity. The Congress has, therefore, laid before you a very humble programme which no Indian worth his name will possibly hesitate to follow. Resolve now and here that you will wear no cloth except Khaddar. Register yourselves in thousands as the members of the Congress and be prepared for the next signal which will be given on the 1st of January. That is the advice which I have to give you".

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

While concluding his speech, Pt. Motilal made a particular reference to the Meerut "conspiracy" case. The arrests of the so-called Communists, he said, had become almost an international question. He was not there to anticipate the decision of the court. But he had no hesitation in saying that the treatment given to these under-trial prisoners was not what it should have been. This trial was the clearest indication that Government intended to strike terror in the hearts of the people. These arrested men, he added, had a right to be defended. No one had a right to say that these people were guilty unless they were found guilty. If one court found them guilty there was again a court of appeal. So far as the legal procedure was concerned there was the original court and the appeal court. It was their duty to help the defence of these arrested people. However heinous the crime might be an accused person ought to be given the fullest opportunity of clearing himself from the crime. The Sedition Law of India was unprecedented in every way. No where in the World could they find anything coming nearer to it. According to that Law everything depended upon the sweet will of the Government. There was not one man on this platform who could not be charged and convicted rightly for sedition. If many of them had so far escaped the clutches of that Law the reason might be this: It was a well-understood priciple that within a certain latitude the criticism of Government was allowed in every country. Speaking for himself he said if he was asked to examine his own speeches he could certainly lay his finger on some parts of his speeches which could be regarded as seditions. Panditji then appealed to the citizens of Bombay to subscribe to the Meerut Defence Fund handsomely and generously. In the interests of humanity, he remarked, the prisoners ought to be given fullest opportunity to espresent constitution. The Congress cheers).

PANDIT MALAVIYA

—:o:—

Pt. Malaviya who addressed the gathering after the President was given a very rousing ovation. He had come, he said, from a long tour and as he was feeling the fatigue of it he was expecting that he would be exempted from making a speech. He did not want to repeat what they all knew and what the President had so admirably explained. He wanted to make sure whether they really felt what they ought to feel. There was no doubt that they had the knowledge of the present situaton. He had only to see whether the feelings which should be born of that knowledge were existent in their minds or not. He would at once say that the people in India did not lack intelligence, physical strength and even wealth although the country had become very poor. What was it then that disqualified them for freedom? Was it not really a matter of shame and sorrow that they should be living under foreign domination? Was there any other nation half so large as this which was living under a foreign bureaucratic Government? If there was none, then did they realize that it was a matter of greater shame that they should be a subject nation? Where was that glorious history and those noble traditions of Indians? He wanted to ask them a plain question as to what efforts they were making to alter the present constitution. The Congress and the country had made demand for full Responsible Government. The Congress consisted of two sections. One section would have nothing less than Complete Independence. The other section which was larger in the country to-day was willing to be content with what was called Dominion Status. This section had adopted this attitude because it felt that Dominion Status means in practice nothing but complete independence. (Cheers). Those who stood for Dominion Status knew that it would give them power to organise their army to control their public services and build up their economic fabric. In fact it would make them masters within their own house. They had again to remember that Dominion Status was accepted as an immediate step of political advance.

A REMINDER OF PROMISE.

Pt. Malaviya then made it clear that Government was committed to the grant of full Responsible Government to India. Responsible government had been long promised them, and in asking to give Dominion Status to this country they were only reminding England of the promise that she had made. They had to see whether the British fulfilled their promise or not As practical statesmen dealing in a practical way, the great bulk of the educated opinion in India had agreed to accept Dominion Status as an immediate objective of the National Congress. The question was whether they were going to get that Domi-

Continued on page 8.

BENGAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Sen Gupta and B. C. Pal Leave for Bankura

CONGRESS WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The opponents of Congress candidates in Dacca municipal and Twenty-four Parganas municipal constituencies are reported to have withdrawn from the contest and vigorous efforts are being made to get others retire in favour of Swarajists.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Party, is proceeding to Bankura for which place Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal left last night to support the candidature of Mr. J. N. Gupta, ex-Civilian, whose nominee of the newly founded Progressive Party is being opposed by Mr. Bijay Kumar Chatterjee, sitting Congress member. On his return from Bankura Mr. Sen Gupta and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will start on a whirlwind campaign in East and North Bengal.—A. P.

DROP FROM 4,000 FEET

—:o:—

Mishap to London --India Air Mail

LONDON, May 25.

Reports from Basrah describe difficulties which Indian air mail experienced this week when crossing flooded desert. Striking air rocket the aeroplanes dropped 4,000 feet affecting the engines and pilot prepared to descend into water when the engines resumed their normal capacity and continued flight uninterrupted.—Free Press Beam Service.

TROTSKY'S REPLY TO RIGA'S LIE FACTORY

—:o:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25

M. Ttrotsky has issued a statement characterising as lies the news manufactured from the Riga Lie Factory and allegations published against him in "The London Times" from its Constantinople correspondent.—Free Press Beam Service.

"WONDERFUL ENGLISH EFFICIENCY"!

—:o:—

Nothing Left For Indians To Develop

A BISHOP'S SERMON ON INDIA

LONDON, May 25.

Bishop Fergusson conducted, intercessions for the Empire on the Day at St. Marylebow Church and delivered a sermon on India. He said: "It is very difficult to persuade Indians that we are helping them to raise their country. England has sometimes committed mistakes in India, but there could be no doubt that throughout England wished to govern India for the sake of Indians only. Yet said Bishop Fergusson how hostile to Englishmen are Indian spokesmen?

Continuing the Bishop said that English efficiency was so wonderful that it left little room for Indians to develop themselves. Still there was an increase in the number of Indians with growing in experience of public administration as also political policy. When the time came for conceding a greater measure of self-government these Indians would be very useful.

In conclusion the Bishop warned unthinking people from indulging in unthinking public utterances having disastrous effects on the Indian mind.—Free Beam Service.